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BRITISH POLICY TO ENFORCE TERMS OF TREATY AFFIRMED

Mr. Bonar Law States Only Disagreement With France Is Over Policing Neutral Zone—Early Understanding Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—A further exchange of notes has taken place between the British and French governments, a reply having been sent to Mr. Millerand's note and the exchange of views between the two governments is being pursued in a friendly spirit. It is understood that the British reply to the French note re-affirms the determination of the British Government to enforce the execution of the Treaty in full cooperation with the Allies, especially along the lines of disarmament, reparations, coal supply, and other similar clauses. It points out, however, that the disagreement with France is not concerned with the execution of the treaty, but with the situation arising out of the request of the German Government to be allowed to police the neutral zone and restore order. It was generally understood that the British Government, along with the other allies, considered that such permission should be given, subject of course to guarantees for the neutrality to be restored after a fixed time. The French Government, on the other hand, after expressing its views to the allied governments, decided to act independently and justified its action by pointing out that the German Reichswehr had advanced into the neutral zone in bad faith, and in that way were endeavoring to violate the Peace Treaty. Lord Derby, the British Ambassador in Paris, has evidently won the entire confidence of France that the conversations will be conducted on cordial lines.

Need for Agreement Recognized

Dealing with the Anglo-French relations in the House of Commons today, Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, admitted that a difference, which His Majesty's government greatly deplored, had arisen between the British and French governments, but claimed that the exchange of notes justified the belief that both governments recognized more than ever the necessity for maintaining an intimate and cordial agreement.

The approaching conference of heads of the Allied Governments would, he hoped, confirm and consolidate a complete understanding between the governments and therefore, he maintained, any discussion at present would be undesirable. There was no truth in the statements that there had been any difference of opinion in the British Cabinet, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose name had been mentioned in this connection, had asked him to deny explicitly any such suggestion.

Government Questioned

Viscount Curzon asked whether Lord Derby was still attending the conference of the Allies in Paris, but Mr. Bonar Law preferred that question to be postponed for a couple of days. He did not believe there was a shadow of foundation for the statement, mentioned by Colonel Claude Lowther, that the German Army, including the Reichswehr and Red troops, now exceeded 2,000,000 men. Mr. Pemberton Billing complained that the press was allowed to carry on a controversy in this matter, while the House of Commons had no opportunity of expressing its views. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that there was a difference between press statements and a discussion in the House, which would inevitably take the form of explaining the action of the government.

Any statement in the House, he added, by a member of the government, which seemed to justify the government's action, might have the effect of criticizing the action of their allies. A second and more deplorable result might be to convey to the German Government the idea that there was not complete agreement among the Allies as to the enforcement of the Treaty.

British Note Received

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Sunday).—A reply from the British Cabinet to the most recent French note on the question of the occupation of German cities has been received at the Foreign Office. Like the French note of Friday evening, it is couched in conciliatory terms, but it somewhat explicitly asks for further precision on the attitude of the French Government intended to take in future with regard to independent action in enforcing the Treaty terms. It is pointed out that there is a wide discrepancy between the French answer, which it is considered advisable to clear up at once. So far no action has been taken by the French Cabinet.

British Press Comment

LONDON, England (Friday).—In its editorial on the situation brought about by French occupation of Frankfurt and the resulting differences of opinion among the Allies over the step, the Manchester Guardian says: "All of France's truest friends feel that a mistake has been made in her name. It is obvious that none of the

Allies—least of all those who wish her the best—could approve so grave a mistake or the headlong spirit in which it was made."

"All the news from Germany is bad," continues the paper, "and it looks as though it might be worse before it is better. Everywhere the weakness of the German civil government and the lack of wisdom in the hasty French seizure of Frankfurt are forcing things toward some violent break."

The Liverpool Post says: "We cannot doubt the representations made by London as outlined in the official statements. Had they been made a week ago, they would have stayed the hand of our ally. She would not have been content to risk such a grave step, taken on her own purely technical reading of the Treaty. But the principal moral of this evident disharmony is the need of a more intimate exchange of views between the Allies."

CRITICAL TIME FOR CABINET IN LONDON

Parliament on Resuming After Recess Is Confronted With Irish Home Rule, Anti-Dumping and Liquor Measures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—Parliament resumes its sessions today after a recess for the Easter holidays. The next four months will be critical for the British Cabinet, and some shrewd politicians think that Mr. Lloyd George will be confronted by such serious problems that he will prepare to appeal to the country in November or thereabouts. The prospects of the legislative program depend on whether the Coalition parties work hand in hand in the constituencies. If they do not, and if the government continues to lose seats, their prestige is thought liable to decline until a point is reached when, despite an enormous majority of votes in their favor in the House of Commons, they are open to the aspersion that they lack touch with public opinion and therefore have no sure authority for the measures which they are attempting to pass.

The budget is the first of these measures, and here no difficulty is apprehended. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, J. Austen Chamberlain, is in many quarters considered to be not brilliant, but he has character which Great Britain today increasingly regards as more essential. By easing the financial woes of the small man, he is expected to win the support of the masses for new taxes on the rich. Anything which proves very unpopular will, it is thought, be withdrawn, for this government is considered sensitive to clamor.

Formidable Problems

Apart from finance, three hurdles, which the government has to get over by the middle of August, are formidable, namely, the Home Rule Bill in committee, liquor, and dumping. Regarding Home Rule, Mr. Lloyd George has said that the government scheme is unrivaled. No one wants more earnestly than the average Englishman to be rid of the Irish question. Given the continued prestige of the government, only implacable Irish hostility to the present bill can prevent its emerging from the ordeal of the committee stage.

Bills to reform the drink trade and to prevent the dumping of foreign goods in Great Britain are believed certain to excite strong opposition. Much curiosity is evinced concerning these measures. Public opinion is ripe for strong anti-liquor legislation. To say that William E. Johnson's campaign here has been a failure is a fashion of speech. His visit coincided with a widespread searching of heart among the British people. Although prohibition is not considered to be within sight, both Mr. Johnson and Lady Astor have helped powerfully in the movement of opinion. But the Conservative element is predominant in the Coalition, and the liquor trade has for generations been closely allied with this element, whose leader, Mr. Bonar Law, nevertheless, is a total abstainer.

Anti-Dumping Bill

The Anti-dumping Bill too, it is thought, must prove an irritant among the government's following. The more it pleases the conservative protectionist manufacturers, the more will it displease the Liberals of the Coalition and tend to strengthen the Asquithian Liberals, who are quite firm in their adherence to free trade. If Mr. Lloyd George cannot surmount these obstacles and keep his hold in the affections of the populace, it is believed that he will exhaust his ingenuity to devise a new form of vote-catching, preferably one making a special appeal to the women, who may exceed men voters by five hundred thousand at the next general election.

DECREE FOR NEWSPAPERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Monday).—A decree has been published that on Wednesday newspapers may again appear with from four to six pages.

MEETINGS OF LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Monday).—It is reported here that a congress of the League of Nations will be held in Rome from June 5 to June 9.

FIRM ATTITUDE OF VISCOUNT FRENCH

Irish Lord Lieutenant Refuses Request to Give Special Treatment to Hunger-Striking Sinn Feiners—Well-Known Strikers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—Many of the prisoners on hunger strike in the Mountjoy prison, Dublin, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, are now in a precarious condition, the outcome of their self-inflicted suffering. The chairman of the visiting justices, Thomas Clarke, wired to Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on Saturday night, as follows: "Today I found several of the men on hunger strike in an almost dying condition. I beseech Your Excellency to exercise your clemency and power to save the lives of these men by granting them political treatment. Another day's delay may mean an appalling tragedy."

The reply was received at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning from the Assistant Undersecretary as follows: "Your telegraph of this date received. There is no power under the rules made in November last to extend political treatment to convicted persons, who are excluded from amelioration. Untried prisoners are under rules made for untried prisoners. His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, does not propose to alter the rules in the direction you suggest. All prisoners on hunger strike have been forewarned as to the consequences of persisting in their conduct, in accordance with the decision of His Majesty's Government."

As a result of this reply, Thomas Clarke has tendered his resignation. The best known strikers are two Sinn Fein members of Parliament, Thomas Hunter, representing North-east Cork, and Alderman A. McCabe representing Sligo, also Councilor Carolan, a member of the Belfast corporation, who has just been struck off the roll of that body owing to his Sinn Fein convictions. Another prisoner is the noted Sinn Fein leader, Francis Gallagher.

Troops and a tank guard the prison. The latest report from Ireland is that the Irish Labor Party has declared a general strike tomorrow throughout Ireland as a protest against the treatment of Sinn Feiners in Mountjoy prison.

Heavy Claims for Damages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—Three prominent people were arrested on Saturday in Tipperary, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, in connection with the murder of Constables Finn and McCarthy on Friday.

Two creameries in that neighborhood were set on fire on Friday night. In Leixlip, County Kildare, the police barracks, recently vacated, were destroyed on Friday night.

The arrests in County Sligo for cattle driving during this week now number 100. Claims for £33,000 have already been lodged in connection with the raids on income tax offices in Dublin on Saturday night, covering damage to books, accounts, correspondence, furniture, and buildings, and have been lodged with the Dublin corporation by landlords of the government departments, and by government officials. Further claims amounting to £11,670 for the burning of police barracks, and £2661 for cattle driving have been lodged with the Roscommon County Council. Similar claims are being received in various districts where these outrages have occurred. The largest claim has been submitted to the town clerk of Cork, amounting to the sum of £95,000 for burnings in the city on Easter Saturday night, the inland revenue office applying for £64,000, other government departments £25,000, and owners of property adjoining the burnt premises are claiming compensation to the amount of £6000.

Shots at Queenstown. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—On Saturday night 12 shots were fired in quick succession just outside the grounds of the Admiralty house and offices at Queenstown. Sentries on guard then fired to call the attention of other sentries and they immediately opened fire on a man observed climbing over the Admiralty wall. Rockets were sent up to call reinforcements, but the miscreants decamped and no arrests have been made.

Transferring Irish Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—Considerable activity has been displayed in the transfer of Sinn Fein prisoners from Ireland. A destroyer left Queenstown early on Sunday morning with a large number of Sinn Feiners aboard and steamed rapidly away for either Belfast or Plymouth. Sinn Feiners were brought to Cork in motor lorries under a strong escort, fully armed. Fifty Sinn Fein prisoners were taken from Belfast jail on Sunday and embarked on H. M. S. Wanderer, being later transferred to another ship in the Lough. Their destination is believed to be London.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a number of internees from Ireland arrived in London on Sunday, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and were conveyed in motor cars to Wormwood Scrubs prison.

GREEK TREATMENT OF TURKISH REFUGEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, LONDON, England.—A. Sterghades, the High Commissioner of Greece at Smyrna, Asia Minor, where Greeks are now in occupation under a mandate of the Peace Conference, recently wrote the following letter on the subject of Turkish refugees from Aidin. The communication, which is addressed to the Royal Greek Legation at Paris, was called forth by an article in the Morning Post by the president of the British Red Crescent Society.

"To the Royal Greek Legation, Paris: The Prime Minister has requested me by his cable No. 10, to reply to an article published in the Morning Post by the president of the British Red Crescent Society. In the reply I sent, I stated that I intend to transmit the opinion of the Rev. Robert Frey, who was on a visit to Smyrna and Aidin as a representative of the British Red Crescent Society, and who is mentioned as well in the article above referred to. The Rev. Robert Frey has today returned to Smyrna after visiting Aidin and our zone of occupation, and has told me the following, which I am transmitting to you word for word:

"(1) That the published reports about the number of the Turkish refugees are generally greatly exaggerated.

"(2) That the refugees from Aidin are outside of the Greek zone, and we cannot therefore help those of them who are in need.

"(3) That the Turks who are today in the City of Aidin and its environs, and in general the Turks who are living in the Greek zone, enjoy such kind treatment, protection, and good administration as no one would even dream of.

"I have used this last phrase of the Rev. R. Frey in order to render the sincere admiration with which he spoke to me in the presence of an American officer of the American Near East Relief Committee. The Rev. Robert Frey added that he deemed it his duty to acquaint the President of the British Red Crescent Society and the official circles at Constantinople with his impressions. He himself was convinced that the Greek High Commission has been desirous all along to come to the relief of the poor refugees from Aidin who are found outside the Greek zone, especially in Nazi and Denizli—not only the Greek but the Turks as well—but that the Greek High Commission has been stopped from doing this work by the revolutionaries, followers of Mustafa Kemal.

"In fact, for this very purpose the Greek High Commission handed £6000 to the Rev. Mr. Embling, that he might distribute them to the Turkish and Christian refugees outside the Greek zone, but this sum was returned.

The Greek High Commission has in addition transmitted through the office of the Turkish Public Debt and of the Tobacco Monopoly, £2500 to Denizli, and £2000 to Nazi, but even these sums were returned to us with the exception of £1000 whose fate is unknown.

"The Rev. Robert Frey appeared rather reserved in regard to my suggestion that the publication in the Morning Post should now be repudiated by a second letter by the President of the British Red Crescent Society, and gave me to understand that it now rests with the president of this society to publish the information which he himself will carry to him.

(Signed) A. Sterghades."

JAPANESE SAID TO VIOLATE FISHING LAW

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General yesterday ordered John O'Connor, District Attorney at Los Angeles, to investigate and report on alleged violations of the United States fishing laws off the California coast by Japanese aliens. The fishing laws prohibit aliens from fishing within the three-mile limit from vessels of five tons or more of non-American registry. It is charged that more than 1000 Japanese, using 200 vessels, are fishing within the three-mile limit.

LAND OWNERSHIP DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Monday).—The general Roman Catholic Congress was held at Naples, 100 deputies taking part. The congress rejected a resolution to transfer the ownership of land to those who cultivated it, but passed a resolution in favor of expropriating lands according to the necessities of particular localities.

STRIKE DRIVES AWAY BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office, CHICAGO, Illinois.—Five big eastern magazines which had their printing done in this city during the printers' strike in New York, have now made permanent contracts for their printing here and others are planning to do their publishing here, according to Chicago Commerce, weekly publication of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

VOLUNTARY ARMY PLAN MODIFIED

Senate Amends Measure by Fixing Age Limit at 18 to 21, as a Means of Placing Definite Maximum on School Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The voluntary training provision of the army reorganization bill, which was substituted for the universal compulsory service plan, was amended yesterday by the United States Senate so as to make it applicable only to youths of 18 to 21, instead of from 18 to 28, as originally provided in the Frelinghuysen substitute. The restriction of the voluntary provision to four classes came after a stubborn fight to convert the volunteer training established into a school for training officers.

James L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, offered an amendment limiting the number of men who could be trained each year to 100,000, urging that limited number could be trained more effectively and that it would at all times form the nucleus of a vast volunteer army. The aim of the amendment was to train the 100,000 men annually for officer material in case of an emergency.

James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York and chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, asserted that if the age limits were reduced it would have the same effect as fixing the size of the force at 100,000. He agreed to fix the age at 18 to 21, and Mr. Lenroot withdrew his amendment providing for a definite maximum. Kenneth D. McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, then moved to strike from the bill the voluntary training provision, and to substitute for it a plan for educational and vocational training. The motion to strike out was defeated without a roll call.

In the course of the debate, Senator Lenroot urged that if the young men of the country are to be trained for war, the whole military establishment must be kept prepared for war. "It has been charged here," said Senator Lenroot, "that for want of proper training men were sent into battle in France utterly unprepared for service, and were sacrificed. The fact is that that was due to the absolute criminal action of officers who in the beginning sent unprepared men into action and kept out properly trained and prepared men, because they thought they would need them a few weeks later. If we are to prepare for war by training the young men of the country, we should be organized for war in every way. I am willing that we should establish the program of voluntary military training that is now proposed by this bill. But the bill is weak in that it gives no assurance of the services of the men who have been trained. When the government has trained a man he should be under engagement to serve the country by entering the national guard or the reserve, and made available for service if he is needed."

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, declared that the training plan should be saved from "the blind folly" that marked the preparedness plans of the United States in the beginning of the war. President Wilson, he asserted, had opposed preparedness from 1914 to 1916.

"If the Garrison continental army plan had been adopted," the New Jersey Senator said, "it would have greatly influenced the development of the German submarine campaign which brought us into the war. It is the approaching election that always makes it impossible for us to adopt measures looking for proper preparation. Public men are fearful that a reaction against such measures will be reflected in the results."

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EXECUTION REPORTS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department, it was said yesterday, will make an investigation of reports that John Reed, author and journalist, has been executed by Finnish authorities and that Paul M. Demott had been executed by German Government troops in the Ruhr district. Both are United States citizens. Mr. Demott, it was reported from Germany, had been executed following his capture in a motor car with alleged Communists. The Department of State has telegraphed to the United States Commissioner in Berlin to investigate and report the facts. Mr. Demott, who was charged by the Germans with aiding the revolutionists, was said to have had passports for journalistic and relief work. According to the report, Mr. Reed, who has been in Russia, was taken by Finnish officials while aboard a steamship bound for the United States and executed. It was alleged that he had with him valuables and Bolshevik propaganda.

UNIONISTS HOLD GUATEMALA CITY

President Cabrera, Who Is Reported Deposed, Occupies Important Strongholds Nearby—United States Marines Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Marines were landed from the United States vessels Tacoma and Niagara, the State Department announced yesterday as a result of street fighting in Guatemala City between the factions representing Dr. Estrada Cabrera, President of the Guatemalan Republic, and his opponents. The marines, it was said, would guard the United States Legation.

President Cabrera's forces, which are equipped with artillery, were said to hold important strongholds near the city, including Matamoros, San José and La Palma, but the opposing Unionist faction held the city.

Unofficial Reports

Reports also reached Washington yesterday that President Cabrera had been deposed by the National Assembly and Carlos Herrera chosen as provisional President. These reports were unofficial but were considered authoritative. Mr. Herrera is a large plantation owner who has never occupied any government position.

Benton McMillin, United States Minister to Guatemala, has received instructions to use his good offices to compose the differences between the opposing factions. Dr. Cabrera last week promised certain reforms and Mr. McMillin issued a statement expressing gratification at the proclamation.

Strength of Cabrera

Partisans of Dr. Cabrera say that he has sufficient military force to crush his opponents, but that he intends to besiege the city instead of taking it by storm. Opponents of the President, on the other hand, assert that conditions in Guatemala resemble those in Mexico before the collapse of the Diaz regime. Dr. Cabrera, they say, has been president for 21 years and has ruled by military force.

The Unionist movement is for the union of Guatemala with the other republics of Central America. Friends of the President assert that he is himself a Unionist, but that he felt that a union of the republics could not succeed without the support of the United States.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL THINKS THE STRIKE IS A CONSPIRACY

Mr. Palmer Says Laws Afford Means to Protect the Public—Views of Senators and Labor Leaders on Railroad Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports of general dislocation of traffic, partial, and in some instances, complete tie-up of passenger and freight movement on the main arteries of transportation, with the consequent threat of shortage of necessary food supplies for large centers of population, as a result of the unauthorized and "outlawed" strike of railroad employees, was viewed with grave concern yesterday by all the agencies of the government.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, reached Washington and was at his desk throughout the day sifting the returns from United States district attorneys, who were to ascertain whether or not there is a conspiracy to interfere with the movement of food such as would be subject to prosecution under Section 4 of the Lever Act.

Mr. Palmer, while refusing to indicate what the course of the Department of Justice would be, flatly asserted that the government would face its obligations to the people, and added that the existing laws would afford the federal authorities a weapon to protect the public.

The general assumption here is that there is in fact such "joint action" as would constitute a conspiracy. Strikers have in many instances their own organizations, which have defied the credited leaders of the railroad brotherhoods.

"Do you believe there is a conspiracy?" Mr. Palmer was asked.

"Yes, I do," the Attorney-General replied.

Mr. Palmer flatly refused to outline the policy of the Department of Justice, on the ground that an announcement would be premature. One reason for the delay in announcing a course of action is to give the union leaders, who have condoned the strike, an opportunity to use their influence for the return of the strikers before the government acts.

Monday's Strike Developments

Following are some of the developments of the day in connection with the strike situation.

1. Mr. Palmer conferred with Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, in order, it was assumed, that the President should be advised of the facts in the possession of the Department of Justice and also that the Attorney-General might be informed as to the views of the President.

2. President Wilson has prepared for submission to the Senate today the names of the members of the railroad labor board created under the Esch-Cummings bill. The list was completed, but the names of the appointees were withheld pending definite acceptance.

3. Miles Pindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, introduced a bill in the Senate to penalize interference with commerce through strikes. The seriousness of the situation facing the country was discussed in course of the Senate debate, the strike being characterized as assuming the proportions of a "red revolt."

4. A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, decided to postpone strike investigation before his committee in order to give the union leaders an opportunity to exert their influence and also to avoid giving the strikers the semblance of recognition by summoning their leaders before an official body.

The refusal of Congress to accept the Plumb bill plan, it is believed, has influenced the radical elements in the unions.

Debate in United States Senate

In the Senate debate the strike was altogether viewed from its possible effects on the masses of the population. Characterizing the strike as "a red revolt," Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, asserted the time has come when the government must prove its capacity and power to safeguard the public interest to insure the peace and the welfare of the American people.

Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, declared that the strike is an effort to punish 10,000,000 people because the Plumb bill was not adopted.

"I believe the strike is the result of the failure of the Congress to enact anti-strike legislation," Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, said. "Cities are threatened with starvation today. The time is coming when no set of men can take a nation by its throat and starve it."

The Pindexter bill to penalize interference with commerce by means of strikes is drafted along the lines of the "espionage act" and makes it a felony punishable by a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for 10 years to strike or to agitate for a strike either by spoken or written word. Other and more severe penalties are provided for those who use violence, threats or force, or those who destroy

property of transportation companies. Presenting this bill, Senator Poincaré said:

"Powerful organization, supplied with ample funds, is endeavoring to persuade all railroad employees to quit work, with the avowed purpose of preventing the movement of commodities in interstate commerce. The outlaws claim the right to dictate the management of the railroads, and, in order to enforce this claim, they are willing to throw their fellow-workers out of work, to bring the entire country to want and suffering, and to cut off the food supply of the nation. It is Bolshevism pure and simple."

Hope of Settlement

Striking Switchmen Returning to Duty in a Number of Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The return of striking switchmen to their work in other cities to which the strike has spread and the possibility of intervention by the federal government have renewed hope yesterday for a speedy settlement of the insurgent switchmen's strike. Terms offered to the General Managers Association by the newly formed Chicago Switchmen's Association specified recognition of their union, granting of a wage scale to apply only to its members, increases to go into effect on the return of the men to work, and an eight-hour day, with time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. Officials say they cannot recognize the new union by dealing with it, in view of existing contracts with the old unions, so they can only refer them to the labor board to be appointed under the Esch-Cummins transportation bill.

Government officials who are dealing with the problem are willing to have the men return to work on the basis that they have only resigned as individuals and are not striking, providing they will make their demands later through the proper channels, but they say that in the meantime trains must be kept running.

Railroad Strike Causes

Questions of Wages, Hours of Work, and Leadership Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Though railroad strikers at a conference with Mayor Frank Hague in Jersey City yesterday, refused to return to work, pending a possible arrangement of arbitration proceedings, it was believed that at a second conference today more headway might be made toward establishing a truce in the so-called outlaws strike, which has tied up railroad service and, combining with the longshoremen and port and terminal workers strikes, is curtailing food receipts in New York City.

Inquiry by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday as to the cause of the strike, developed several apparent reasons, all of which seem to enter into the situation:

Refusal of the men to wait longer for wage increases which, from the conference between President Wilson and the railroad brotherhood leaders, they had been led to expect some time ago.

Disappointment of those hopes aroused by the stand taken by the brotherhood leaders for the Plumb railroad plan.

Belief of the men that by the Esch-Cummins railroad law they would eventually be deprived of the eight-hour day.

Sympathy with the port and terminal workers who had already struck against what they believe to be specific proof of the roads' intention to circumvent the eight-hour law.

General unrest among the rank and file of organized labor against the brotherhood leaders, and an inclination to take things into their own hands under leaders of their own choosing.

Failure of prices to come down, despite repeated promises of effective anti-profiteering action under the Lever Act.

Possible I. W. W. and other radical influences working upon all the above conditions.

Men Urged to Return to Work

More representatives of the brotherhoods arrived here yesterday and strengthened the campaign to persuade the men to return to work. They told the men that the strike was not in any sense authorized, that it was a walkout now engineered by an impromptu renegade organization called the United Railroad Workers of America, and that the contracts between the unions under the brotherhoods and the roads must be lived up to.

W. J. Orr, an organizer for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, told this office that this strike had begun in Chicago, a man "having been removed from a position which did not belong to him, and having been replaced by a trainman."

This man then organized the trainmen in his yard to strike and the strike spread to other yards and had then "swept across the country like a prairie fire." But it was now pretty well burned out in Chicago, and it should be remembered that none of the engineers, except some of those on the water front in this port, had quit.

"I am here to convince the men that they must live up to their contracts. The strike is not in any sense under the auspices of any of the four brotherhoods. It violates the laws of all four. The men will realize sooner or later that they can get nowhere with any permanent good for themselves or anyone else if they do not live up to their contracts."

leaders. The rank and file did not believe they had been getting full justice through that leadership, and they intended to get it.

"Remember that the Esch-Cummins railroad law is regarded by Labor, at least that portion of Labor which thinks for itself, as a blow at organized Labor. We fought against returning the roads to the companies, for we believed that the conditions of the return would not be beneficial to us. Organized Labor gained much during the war, all of which it deserved. The tendency to take away those gains is obvious today."

Demand for Higher Wages

The railroad strike gains strength here just at this time because two other strikes, affecting transportation of food, fuel, and goods, are also in progress.

The new organization of strikers has drawn up demands which call for marked increases over present wages. They cover all branches of railroad service and would win for the men daily pay ranging from \$12 for road freight and passenger engineers and motormen to \$4.75 for miscellaneous workers. The average of the local demands is higher than that reported to be demanded by the revolt leaders in Chicago.

"My idea of the present strike of railroad men, is that the younger, more impetuous element have simply exhausted their patience waiting for their long-promised wage increase," said John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Motor Trucks to Carry Food

Plans for Massachusetts—Boston Freight Handlers' Case Heard

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge stated yesterday that while he anticipates no difficulty from the present troubles between the railroads and their employees, he has caused to be prepared, through a specially appointed committee, plans for meeting the public needs in case transportation is suspended.

The committee was appointed last October, and has since been at work on plans for mobilizing motor trucks with which to move into Massachusetts and to distribute food supplies.

Edward Fisher, associate commissioner of labor and industries, held a conference yesterday afternoon with representatives of Freight Handlers' unions employed at the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroad terminals in Boston, in the hope of averting a threatened strike.

William F. Dempsey, organizer for the International Longshoremen's Association, with which the local freight handlers are affiliated, told Commissioner Fisher that on account of a ruling made by an official in the Railroad Administration at Washington, local freight handlers have been deprived of an increase of 20 cents an hour to make their rate 63 cents an hour, awarded originally by an arbitration board representing the Railroad Administration.

Commissioner Fisher informed the union officials that he would take the freight handlers' case up at once with officials of the roads in Boston.

Thousands of Idle Men

Coal and Steel Workers Forced to Lay Off by Railroad Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—More than 300,000 men will be idle in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia unless there is a settlement of the railroad strike within 24 hours, it was indicated yesterday. About 150,000 coal miners and 100,000 steel workers are employed in the Pittsburgh industrial district, and all of these, in addition to 50,000 men in other lines, must of necessity lay down their tools tomorrow morning unless the strikers on the railroads return to work.

Approximately 100,000 men are idle already, with a dozen of the largest plants and 100 coal mines suspended. On the Ft. Wayne division the strike at Conway has caused interruption of that system. On the Panhandle division strikes at Carnegie and Scully yards have tied up traffic to Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and points southeast. The Pittsford yard strike has affected the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. On the Baltimore & Ohio strikes at Hazelwood, Glenwood, and points east have caused a tieup of everything to and from Philadelphia, Washington, New York and Baltimore. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie is tied up from Pittsburgh to Buffalo, and the New York Central is in a similar condition, a walkout at Painesville, completing the tieup of that road yesterday.

Danger of curtailment or suspension of the passenger lines operating into the city loomed as a possibility yesterday afternoon, when it became apparent that shopmen and passenger crews were on the verge of a walkout. Two thousand of these are already out in the Beaver Valley, while others throughout the district are meeting and considering the advisability of striking.

The only break noticeable throughout this district yesterday was in Erie, where 125 men decided to return to work, pending a vote tonight.

Mahoning and upper Monongahela Valley plants were virtually all suspended yesterday. Practically every artery of commerce into and out of the city is now cut.

Miners' Strike Vote Divided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The miners' ballot will be considered by the executive committee of the Miners' Federation in London on Wednesday. The issue presented to members of the federation, and which is being voted on throughout the country, is, first: Shall the miners strike for a flat advance of 3s. per day for adults and

1s. 6d. for boys; second: Shall they accept the government offer of a percentage advance of 20 per cent. with a guaranteed minimum of 2s. per shift for men, 1s. for youths, and 9d. for boys?

The result so far received from the country districts shows South Wales and Lancashire as being in favor of the strike. In South Wales only 12 collieries voted for acceptance, while Bristol, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Northumberland so far are in favor of accepting the government terms. South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire have not announced their figures, but the vote has gone heavily in support of the government's terms, so far as can be judged.

Durham is in a somewhat similar position, and it is thought that Scotland will also vote for acceptance. Owing to certain cases of victimization of Monmouthshire men, South Wales has decided to declare a strike for the whole area on April 19, but it is hoped that the dispute will be settled before that date.

Mr. Gompers Urges Loyalty

President Lee Fails to Get Switchmen to Return to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, exhorted regular members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen to remain loyal to their organization and return to their work, and said last night that he believed he saw an improvement in the general railway strike situation.

"The changes for betterment are most noticeable in the west and southwest. The more serious situation seems to exist tonight nearer the seaboard, where the strike is just beginning to be manifest. Back of it all is the treatment these men have received at the hands of our government. They have been promised wages sufficient to maintain them, but have seen prices for food and clothing rise higher and higher and no wage agreement has been reached. Deep-seated resentment at these conditions is the real basis of the present manifestation. I can see only one way to secure an improvement, and that is to remain loyal to the regularly constituted labor organizations, I think this present outbreak of resentment will soon pass away, however, for lack of any proper basis for action."

W. G. Lee, president of the Railroad Trainmen, left a four-hour session of regular union switchmen and trainmen last night without having procured their consent to return to work. "I have given notice of the withdrawal of our brotherhood from the Plumb Plan League," said Mr. Lee yesterday.

MR. CREEL DENIES SMOOT CHARGES

Allegations Regarding Official Bulletin Are Declared False by Former Publicity Chief

NEW YORK, New York—George Creel, formerly chairman of the Committee on Public Information, brands as "lies" the allegations contained in a report made public by Senator Reed Smoot in connection with the transfer of the Official Bulletin to Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

"When the Official Bulletin was discontinued," Mr. Creel said, "I asked the Attorney-General for permission to put up its assets at public auction. There was a mailing list of about 18,000 paid subscribers, the majority of these subscriptions unexpired. 'To free the government of the expense and annoyance of returning the money, I thought it wise to sell the property to the highest bidder. The Attorney-General, in writing, forbade me to do this, telling me that all money must be returned, and that the mailing list must be made available to every citizen."

"I ordered the money returned and made an announcement that anyone could copy the mailing list who so desired. Mr. Babson availed himself of this permission. He received nothing at all from the government. The whole trouble comes from the fact that some of Senator Smoot's friends wanted a copy of the mailing list furnished them at government expense. This I refused to do."

"The whole incident is merely an excuse for Senator Smoot to revenge himself for my share in the Mormon exposure."

Mr. Babson Will Continue

WELLESLEY HILLS, Massachusetts—Roger W. Babson, on learning of the Smoot committee report on The Official Bulletin, said: "I have not seen Senator Smoot's full report, but I sincerely hope he will tell the American people the whole truth. 'I became very much interested during the war in having the government publish some service, free from advertisements or political interference, which would supplement the daily newspaper by giving business men notice of all that is being done at Washington in which they would be interested. I felt that The Official Bulletin was a step in this direction and I urged that Congress continue its publication. I then said that if Congress did not so continue it, I would publish a successor thereto. Senator Smoot has always been very much opposed to the government doing any informational or educational work. He succeeded in killing The Official Bulletin, hence, when I began the publication of The United States Bulletin, he was very angry and has since been doing everything possible to make me give up the work. 'I shall not give it up. I believe an important principle is at stake and I shall fight until the last ditch.'"

OFFICIALS VISIT MARINE EXPOSITION

Secretary of Commerce Points to Necessity of Encouraging American Shipping as Means of Promoting National Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The relation of the upbuilding and operation of a great American merchant marine to national prosperity, world development and national defense is illustrated by the national marine exposition, which was opened at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, who with William D. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board and members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and the Senate Commerce Committee, were guests at the opening exercises and said that the American people should adopt the slogan of the national marine league: "American cargoes, mails, and passengers carried in ships built, owned, operated and manned by Americans; ships classified and insured by American companies; equipped and repaired by American industry."

"It is of the utmost importance," said the Secretary, "that the investment of capital by our people should be encouraged, and to that end legislation should be enacted making mortgages on vessel property more secure by defining and limiting the maritime lien that shall have priority thereon. A seafaring life should now prove more attractive to American youth. The rate of pay and opportunities for promotion in service on merchant ships should appeal to them. It is well worth the efforts of the league and other like organizations to encourage American boys to go to sea. The United States Navy Naval Reserve is worthy of every encouragement to that end."

Problems to Be Solved

"Provisions should be made by law for the enrolling of officers and seamen of the merchant marine in our naval reserve. There are many perplexing questions to be solved before we can make sure of a great merchant marine under the American flag. How is the great fleet of merchant ships built under the stress of war to be profitably employed under normal conditions? That question is giving the Shipping Board and private owners and all others who are thinking of engaging in the shipping business, deep concern. At this time ocean freight rates are high, profits large, and the demand for ocean tonnage very active; but we must look forward to normal times and be prepared to meet conditions that may then exist."

"To successfully compete for our share of the world trade, our ships must be of the best type and suited to the trade in which they are used. We need more first-class passenger ships right now for use in the South American and far eastern trade. Or ships must be efficiently officered and manned, and if we would successfully compete with other nations, all the costs entering into the construction and operation of American ships should be kept within reasonable limits."

Cooperation Advised

"We should give the American Bureau of Shipping facilities and support. We should no longer depend on foreign interests to insure and survey and classify our ships. The time has surely come when ships can be built and repaired in American shipyards as cheaply as anywhere in the world."

"I believe that the next development of the foreign trade of the United States depends as much as anything else upon the proper and adequate transportation facilities, and this means not only the movement by rail, but prompt and economical handling at the ports and the quick turning around of the vessels engaged."

"To that end, docks, warehouses, and lighterage facilities should be provided in all our great maritime ports of the most modern types and the cost of loading and unloading vessels, and delays in turning around should be reduced to the minimum. Fuel depots, both oil and coal, should be established on our various trade routes owned and controlled by American interests."

FERDINAND ROYBET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PARIS, France—Ferdinand Roybet, who passed away Sunday, was an artist well known in France but little known in other countries. In many respects his work may be compared to that of Abbey, for he was immensely interested in costume paintings and etchings, especially those depicting the soldiery of the Middle Ages and the gallants of the musketeer period. These he handled with sure knowledge and a masterly hand. He was a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts and was the recipient of many honors.

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PEACE RESOLUTION REACHES SENATE

Measure Expected to Remain in Committee Until Next Week—Launching on Senate Floor Likely to Reopen Treaty Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Porter resolution declaring peace with Germany, which was passed by the House of Representatives last Friday by a majority of 93 votes, reached the Senate yesterday. It was immediately sent to the Foreign Relations Committee. There was no discussion on the floor. A meeting of the committee was called for today by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader. The committee, it was stated, will start consideration of the peace measure immediately, but it is not expected to be reported to the Senate before the middle of next week.

Storm signals will be up the moment the measure reaches the Senate floor. Special rules of procedure will be difficult if not impossible. Intimations have reached Republican leaders that a filibuster by the Democratic forces will be launched, and Senator Lodge and his lieutenants are making preparations to forestall this move. Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, minority leader, will be absent from the Senate until the middle of next week. He is now in his home state contesting with William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, the leadership of the Nebraska delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

Democrats Plan Delay

Before leaving Washington the Senator from Nebraska failed to secure assurances that the peace resolution would be delayed in the Foreign Relations Committee until his return to the Senate. His colleagues on the Democratic side, however, are prepared to prevent a vote until his return by resorting to filibustering tactics. They are determined to thwart the measure being "steam-rolled" through by the majority. Realizing this, the Republican leaders are inclined to agree with the minority leaders on the course of procedure before the resolution comes to the floor.

Some Republicans have urged that the resolution be kept in the committee indefinitely unless Mr. Hitchcock assured the majority side that there would be no organized filibuster. Mr. Lodge, however, took the position that this method of procedure would be merely playing into the hands of the Democratic leaders, as there is nothing they would like better than to keep the measure buried in committee. Failing an agreement on procedure, the majority leader will launch the fight on the floor as soon as he has definitely learned the strength of sentiment for the measure.

Poll to Be Taken

During the next 10 days, while the committee is considering the peace measure, the Republican leaders will make a careful poll of the Senate and make an effort to secure a substantial majority of the Senate to stand behind Senator Lodge throughout the fight over the resolution.

All factions of the Republicans in the Senate, including the Treaty "irreconcilables" and mild reservationists, have assured Senator Lodge that they will support his moves in the fight for passage of the resolution. The extent of the Democratic support the measure will receive is not known yet, even to the sponsors of the peace resolution, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, and J. K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee, who were "irreconcilables" in the second treaty fight, will vote for it, but Mr. Hitchcock, before he left Washington, declared that none of the Democrats who voted for ratification with the Lodge reservations on March 9 would support the Porter resolution.

The launching of the fight over the resolution in the Senate will lead, it is indicated, to a reopening of the treaty fight.

DEBATES ON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A series of debates on prohibition is being planned among Chinese students in American universities by the Prohibition League of Chinese Students in America. It is announced by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association here. The prizes.



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PEACE RESOLUTION REACHES SENATE

Measure Expected to Remain in Committee Until Next Week—Launching on Senate Floor Likely to Reopen Treaty Fight

POSTAL STRIKE IN LONDON PROPOSED

Post Office Workers in Big Demonstration at Albert Hall Decide on Strike Ballot in Order to Press Wage Claims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The post office workers are agitating for support for their claim for the restoration of their wages to the pre-war value, with an additional 10s. per week for adult workers and 5s. for those under 18 years of age. They held a big demonstration of all sections of the London postal staffs in the Albert Hall on Sunday night to protest against the delay in the negotiations. A. Bailey, of the London District Council of Postal Workers, president, and a resolution was proposed supporting the action of the executive in demanding the above increases and expressing dissatisfaction with the delay which has occurred since the claim was submitted in December last.

Failing a prompt settlement, the meeting called upon the executive to consider the advisability of taking a strike ballot. A resolution advocating the strike ballot was carried.

Raising Agricultural Wages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Agricultural Wages Board held meetings in London on Thursday and Friday to consider objections received to their proposal of March 8 to increase the minimum rate of wages for male agricultural workers of 21 years of age and over throughout England and Wales, along with reports of proposals made by various district wage committees.

After attaching some amendments, the proposal was confirmed and will go into effect on Monday April 19. The general result of the new order is that, in areas where the ordinary minimum rate has been from 36s. 6d. up to 38s., the minimum will now be 42s., and in areas where the minimum rate has started at 38s., it will be increased by 4s.

In each case proportionate increases are also made in overtime rates. This will go some way toward remedying the underpaid condition of farm workers throughout the country, and it is hoped that it will prevent the influx of these workers to the cities.

PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND PASSES AWAY

ARMAGH, Ireland (Monday)—John Baptist Crozier, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, passed away here last night.

Archbishop Crozier, after a distinguished career at Trinity College, Dublin, became Vicar of Hollywood, County Down. Subsequently he became chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant and afterwards Bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin and, later, Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore. He has been Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland since 1911.

KANSAS HOWAT DEMONSTRATION

PITTSBURGH, Kansas—Ninety per cent of the coal miners of Kansas were idle yesterday. The miners refrained from work as a demonstration of protest against the imprisonment of Alexander Howat, their president, and three other district union officials.

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COUNCIL OF LEAGUE DISCUSSES ARMENIA

Plan to Invite Neutral to Accept Mandate Is Unanimously Adopted—Financial Side of the Question Is Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—This afternoon in the part of the Luxembourg Palace which is the residence of the President of the French Senate, the Council of the League of Nations held its fourth public meeting. During the past two days of private sessions, four important subjects have been discussed, and the public meeting was for the purpose of giving effect and publicity to the decisions. Leon Bourgeois, president of the Council, presided, and in a short speech outlined the growing importance of the work which the League is being called upon to do. Decisions, he said, had been reached with unanimity, which was an indication that something outside themselves was working with them for the great object the League has in view.

Decision on Armenia

Herbert Fisher, British Minister of Education, next announced the decision of the Council with regard to the request of the Supreme Council to take up the burden of the mandate in Armenia. The Council, he reported, has unanimously decided that the acceptance of the mandate for Armenia by a civilized state under the League would offer the best solution, and would be acceptable to the Armenians. The Council considered that if the constituent members of the League would relieve the mandatory power of financial liability by providing a collective guarantee, there would be no difficulty in finding a mandatory.

No mention was made in the report of the possibility of America accepting the mandate, but it is understood that the way for such a solution, which is earnestly desired by the council, is still open. In the meanwhile, the Council of the League is to negotiate with the Supreme Council as to the best means of securing the financial arrangement.

Asia Minor Discussed

The Belgian Ambassador submitted a second report on the question of the protection of the minorities in Asia Minor. The council's report stated that it is considered that, in accepting such a mission of protection, the League would be carrying out the great task for which it is constituted, but, in order that it should not find itself confronted with practical difficulties later, it decided to await the communication of the final draft of the Turkish Treaty before proceeding further in the matter.

A third report on the condition of prisoners of war of all nationalities in Siberia was read by the Italian ambassador, who stated that there were from 120,000 to 200,000 of these unfortunate men seeking repatriation. A commission was appointed to study the best means for carrying out this work in face of the present great technical difficulties. A fourth report read by the Spanish Ambassador, confirmed the plans made by the high commissioner of the League in Danzig for holding elections there in conformity with the Treaty.

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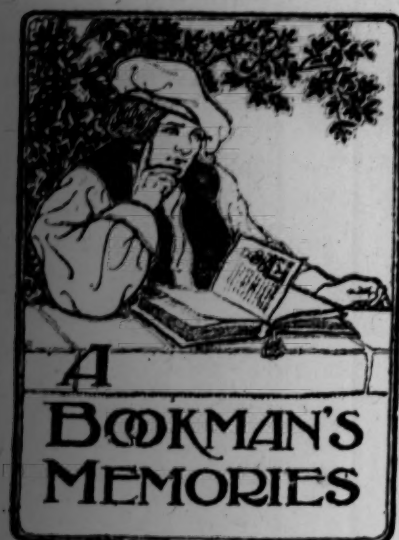
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John Galsworthy

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When I close my eyes and recall John Galsworthy I see his smile.

It is not an impulsive smile, not the smile that ripples over a face unbidden; it is the smile of one who seems to have set himself to smile, and would weigh rather cry. For the world weighs heavily upon him—its problems, its injustice, the veil it puts before its face thus hiding the Beauty that is lurking, waiting, eager to be seen and enjoyed. This sad knowledge must be kept private, except in books, plays and essays. So in public he smiles.

All through the James Russell Lowell celebrations last year, wherein he was the central figure, the Galsworthy smile persisted. He is a careful man, he leaves nothing to chance. I never heard him make an impromptu speech. His orations were always written, and he read them, unashamedly, direct from the typescript. They were delivered as beautifully as they were written, so nicely that I have heard American ladies say: "I didn't pay much attention to what he said because my ears were so charmed with the cadence of his voice." And before the speech and after the speech, and throughout the speech—that smile.

Reviewers and the public (Oh, he is also a great friend to dumb animals) cannot of course help being kind to such an author. He never gets a harsh review. Some of his critics were a little distressed at all that happened to the heroine in his latest novel, "Saints Progress"; but it was rather the attitude a not over stern parent takes up with a fond but foolish daughter who has enunciated advanced views—an attitude of forbearing and forgiving reprimand.

I wonder if that smile means that he is aware that within him are two dark voices forever calling, one of abysmal cynicism, the other of soaring sentiment. Is the smile like the thick coat of paint with which a battleship hides its wounds?

In his latest books sentiment and cynicism mingle. "Tatterdemon" is compact of the twin. They are mingled in the sad, short story called "Deaf," which he has converted into a play. It has just lately been produced in London. The Times begins its notice with "Beneath the surface we can see Mr. Galsworthy's obstinate faith and his passion for beauty." In the review of the book, published in the Times of London, a month before the play was produced, I find this passage—"Mr. Galsworthy is not afraid to be pitiful, to be a worshiper of beauty, etc." You perceive what has happened? He is not now reviewed as a teller of tales, as a maker of drama, as an artist; he is reviewed as a man with a heart and a conscience. Can it be that the smile does not deceive anybody, that Mr. Galsworthy is now accepted as a propagandist, of the right kind, the very right kind, but a propagandist? Can it be that he is now more interested in ideals than in characters, in exposing abuses, and all other kinds of foolishness than in artistry? Has the preacher overcome the artist? Yet still he smiles.

I have just read "Tatterdemon" and "A Sheaf," and I can only say that had these two books been sent to me for review, and had the name of John Galsworthy been suppressed, I would have given them a few lines of pleasant and perfunctory praise, with a compliment to the author for his good intentions and graceful but rather oversensitized style. In the introductory note to "A Sheaf" the author says: "This volume is but a garnering of non-creative writings; mostly pleas of some sort or other—wild odes of a novelist, which the writer has been asked to bind up." The sheaf contains "On the Treatment of Animals," "On Prisons and Punishment," "On the Position of Women"—all innocuous, all full of pity, balm and righteous anger. But John Galsworthy also is the author of "Justice."

There is that my complaint, merely that the man who wrote such plays as "Justice," "The Silver Box," "The Fugitive" should be publishing such excellent but unimportant books as "A Sheaf" and "Tatterdemon," also "A Motley," a series of Galsworthy Tales and Sketches which I observe had eight reprintings between 1910 and 1917. Should this be? Can the public be right, and I wrong? Possibly. "A Motley" is kind and shrewd, the work of an overflowing heart, but it would never have brought John Galsworthy to the position he holds as the author of "Justice."

Well do I remember the afternoon I first saw "Justice," at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, in February, 1910. It was painful but entrancing. The play marches with the inevitableness of a Greek tragedy, but in "Justice" we are also given the modern view, and humanity and humor. I shall never forget that Third Scene of Act III—all stage directions, no dialogue—a triumph of dramatic art. I left the theater seared with apprehension lest such prison experiences be true. Others felt as I did—statesmen and legal luminaries, for I am told that this play changed the law, or at any rate humanized punishment. "Justice" reads as well, perhaps bet-

ter, than it acts. I went through it last night at a sitting, and was again profoundly moved. Equally vital is the impression made upon the reader by another of the Galsworthy plays—"The Fugitive." Here, too, the drama is unfolded with an art and an integrity that grips and saddens to the point of tears. I console myself with the reflection that Clare, had she been anybody else but Clare, might a dozen times have evaded her fate; but the dramatist had too sure a grip of his character. The cynic holds the man of sentiment well in hand, and Clare is pursued to the end by, what shall I say, by her better self? You see I do not complain of such books as "A Sheaf" and "Tatterdemon," I only say that being by the author of "Justice" and "The Fugitive" they seem slight things. In "The Pigeon," which might be called "Charity," there are signs of weakening. The thesis is clear, but the working out is loose. It is not convincing, not inevitable. Did the smile begin then?

This weakening, this desire to teach, not to relate, this gradual descent to the propagandist, applies also to his novels. What could be better than "The Man of Property," published in 1906, that urbane criticism and implied appreciation of the old social order—the Haves—in old England now disappearing through the assaults of the taxgatherer, and the solidarity of the Have Nots? "The Country House" was excellent, too, but "The Patrician," and "The Dark Flower"—no!

He is a sensitive and rather a recluse, that is a recluse who likes to seek people himself, not to be sought. I doubt if he enjoyed his American tour of lecturing and reading from his works. I heard him lecture and read more than once, and had I been asked to introduce him to an audience (once I came very near doing so) I should have startled him and the audience by comparing him to Charles Dickens. They had this in common—the burning to right wrongs. That was the basic motive of Charles Dickens, that is the basic motive of John Galsworthy. It is explicit in Dickens; it is implicit in every play, novel, tale and sketch by Galsworthy. Each is at his best when the artist overrides the propagandist.

That is what I should have tried to convey to the audience had I been appointed to introduce John Galsworthy. Perhaps it is as well that I did not, because I should also have been tempted to explain his smile.

RAFFLES' WORK IN SINGAPORE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When approaching Singapore, Straits Settlements, whether it be from the north by steamer, by way of Hongkong, or train, by way of Bangkok and Penang; from the east by trans-Pacific steamer; from the south, by way of Australia or New Zealand and the Pacific Islands; or from the west by steamer from Europe or the United States via the Suez Canal, one very soon hears the name of Raffles.

After landing at Singapore that name acquires an insistence which comes from constant use and application: Raffles Hotel, Raffles Park, Raffles Monument, etc. It is not to be wondered at, for Thomas Stamford Raffles, who was knighted in 1817 as Sir Stamford, probably did more in laying deep and broad the foundations of the British Malayan colonies than any other man.

During his temporary rule in Java as Lieutenant-Governor he had added to his island duties the administration of Singapore and the incipient Straits Settlements, and filled all with marked success. In Java, he had abolished forced labor, regulated the chaotic laws, and remodelled the administration of justice—although retaining the underlying bases of Dutch colonial laws.

After Java was restored to Holland, Raffles returned to England for a couple of years, during which time he wrote his "History of Java," even yet looked upon as the most authentic work on that wonderful island. In 1818, during Great Britain's brief control of Sumatra, Raffles was made Governor of Benkulen, and continued the admirable work he had begun in Java, adding the establishment of schools. He, in company with Dr. Joseph Arnold, explored the interior of the island on foot, "discovering, among other things, the great fungus measuring three feet across and weighing 15 pounds, which is known by their names Rafflesia Arnoldi."

In 1810 Holland had been incorporated into the French Empire and the following year France took possession of Java; but soon after Lord Minto appeared before Batavia in command of a fleet and the colony once more came under British rule because of the victory of Weltevreden; and Raffles again took up its administration as an adjunct to his duties at Singapore. The Treaty of London, August, 1814, restored Java to Holland.

Sir Stamford's success in the organization of Singapore and the hinterland was due to his wisdom in foreseeing the importance of the peninsular town as a port of call for vessels passing between Europe, China, the East Indies, and the Pacific Islands, Australasia, etc.

Some writers have recently sought to belittle Raffles' work by charging him with having given encouragement to the opium traffic; but they overlook the fact of that debasing business being of more recent times; and also that the revenue derived therefrom is not to be compared with that from the shipping, and it was this last which Sir Stamford created. Singapore is virtually a "free port," and it certainly is one of the greatest shipping ports of the world; nor, so long as ships must pass to and from East and West, is Singapore in danger of losing its preeminence, and that is the enduring monument to Sir Stamford Raffles.

THE POPULARITY OF A MORALIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

More than two centuries ago there used to come to the shop of one Michallet, a well-known bookseller of Paris, a certain Monsieur de la Bruyère. Several times a week he made his appearance, gentle and unassuming in manner, smiling and courteous. He sometimes purchased a volume and showed even by the very way he turned the leaves of all he examined that he was a real book-lover. The little daughter of the bookseller was sure to enter as soon as she caught sight of him, for there had sprung up an instant friendship between the visitor and the child.

One day as La Bruyère sat with his small friend upon his knee, he drew a manuscript from his pocket and said, not without diffidence, to the bookseller, "I wonder if you will publish this? Quite likely it is of no value, but," patting the hand of the child, "should it prove a success all the profits shall be for my little sweetheart here!"

With no small misgivings Michallet risked bringing out a small edition of "The Morals and Manners of the Seventeenth Century—Being The Characters of La Bruyère."

The book which, as Saint-Beuve said, "seems at first glance to be a volume of fragments arranged in successive order, leads you into a labyrinth of wisdom to which there is no end," and sold so rapidly that the publisher



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old engraving

La Bruyère

had to print it over and over again. The author usually made a few additions to each edition, and the astonished Michallet made so much money from its sales that when his daughter married a man of fine position she took to her husband a handsome dowry of 100,000 livres.

La Bruyère spent at least ten years on the making of his book. He was of a scholarly, meditative turn of mind although he was born of middle class parents. His father was Comptroller-General of Rents of the Hôtel de Ville, Paris; his mother was the daughter of an attorney. Born in the center of beautiful Paris, he adored the city always. Although at one time he held a high-paid, little-work position—that of Treasurer of Finances at Caen, in Normandy, he went there as seldom as possible. He loathed country life and country people. Previously he had practiced law, living in one apartment after another, sometimes "nearer heaven than earth," though in no poor attic for he had inherited quite a sum of money. Any caller was sure to find him reading or writing. If he left his rooms he usually went and sat on the benches of the Public Gardens to study human nature for his book.

An Unfortunate Affiliation

Suddenly, when Bruyère was in his fortieth year, Bossuet, then Bishop of Meaux, who had, himself, been tutor to the Dauphin, recommended the studious man of law as tutor to the House of Condé. It seems strange that La Bruyère, who had such an appreciation of freedom, should have accepted a post where he knew his servitude must be painful and repulsive. One recalls one of his "Reflections"—"Liberty is not laziness; it is a free use of one's time; it is having the choice of one's own work and exercise. To be free, in a word, is not to do nothing, but to be sole judge of what one shall do or not do. In this sense, what a boon is liberty!"

Well—in spite of this he left liberty to teach an ill-tempered, spoiled lad the beginnings of French national history! For two years he endured insolence and impertinence so trying to one of his make-up that his position has been likened to that of Panurge at the court of George III. But after the Great Condé passed away, matters improved—he had a rise of salary, he got rid of his tiresome pupil, and he had much leisure, only acting as reader to the Duke and Duchess. He enjoyed a handsome set of rooms at the Hôtel de Condé, another quite at Versailles and he vacillated at his will between Chantilly and Fontainebleau, Paris and Versailles.

His Views

Most of La Bruyère's commentators think that the preparation of his book was his life work—his one ambition—that having known intimately only plebeians and the middle class he consented to become a servant at court to see types of the brilliant, royal kind. What value he placed on the court and courtiers may be seen in a few comments in his "Characters": "People in the provinces look upon court life as something very admirable; if they approach it, its attractions diminish like a fine perspective when examined too closely." "Court life does not give a man contentment; only hinders him from finding it elsewhere." "The court is like a marble edifice; I mean it is composed

of men who are hard but very polished."

A bit of railery creeps into his advice to would-be writers:

"A man on a sudden impulse, not having previously thought about it, takes paper, pen and ink, saying to himself, 'I am going to write a book.' He is devoid of merit save the need of fifty crowns. In vain, I exclaim, 'Take tools and saw, or turn, or make the spoke of a wheel, and you will earn the price of your labor,' but he has not been apprenticed to those trades. 'Copy them, transcribe, correct proofs, but do not write.' No, he wishes to write, to appear in print, and because one does not send blank paper to the printer, he scribbles it over with anything he chooses; tells us that the Seine flows into Paris, that there are seven days in the week, or that the weather is rainy; and as this is neither against religion or the state and as it will do no further harm to the public than to spoil its taste and accustom it to insipid, dull trifles, it passes muster and is printed, to the disgrace of the age, as if to humiliate good authors, nay, is reprinted!"

He Makes Enemies

As different editions of the "Characters" appeared, La Bruyère gained confidence and dared describe well-known men under figurative names freely. In the first editions there are but few "portraits." As he found them in his daily life they were, all easily recognized.

This moralist urged thrift—modesty—he pictured the miseries of the poor as a country walk, that a friend cautioned him, "This will bring you plenty of readers and plenty of enemies." In spite of diverse opinions La Bruyère found himself at middle age one of the most prominent men in Paris.

It is the dream of most French men of letters to be elected to the French Academy. In 1693 he was made a member and his oration was scholarly and eloquent. Following the custom of the day he highly eulogized certain living members—but—others were either not mentioned or veiled irony was pressed toward them. From jealousy and outraged vanity several members launched such fierce criticism upon him that he soon retired to Versailles, where he lived in seclusion, never quite recovering from the hurt, until the end of his career.

One critic has said, "Let us think of him as one who wished to turn his talent as a painter of still life to the benefits of his nation, and who succeeded in a degree far beyond his own modest hopes."

It is interesting to note that in no other country but France has a maker of maxims like Rochefoucauld and La Bruyère succeeded in exerting a marked influence on the morals of his nation.

While entertaining the most chivalrous notions of womanhood, La Bruyère never married. So far as history records Michallet's little daughter was his only sweetheart.

THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Lord Avebury once remarked that every country walk should become a scientific exhibition, every wood a fairy forest, and every stream an enchanted river. That the sunlit pond contains a wealth of animal and plant existence will be patent to all those who have explored its inviting banks, or its mazy depths, indeed, the wild, living things to be observed in both ponds and streams provides the explorer with a fund of material for close study and research.

The pond probably has keeping guard around it a number of scattered bushes, a few trees, and an abundance of aquatic, water-loving plants. These are essential as nesting, roosting, feeding, or hiding-places for birds, mammals, and other creatures who find the vicinity of water best suited to their requirements. Sometimes it happens that the surface of the pond is thickly populated with a small green plant known as duckweed, and which Shakespeare refers to as:

Green mantle of the silent pool.

It is a cooperative plant, countless legions congregating quite close together. There are several fish species and they belong to the genus Lemna. The one most commonly seen is Lemna minor, or lesser duckweed, so called because of its minuteness.

A Plant of Service

Another species has been accorded the name of ivy-leaved, trisulcated, because its small leaves somewhat resemble those of the evergreen ivy which clothes our hedgebanks and copests, and is also parasitic upon grasses, sedges, and trees. As a screen against the too direct influence of the sun upon the pond, these minute plants are of inestimable service, for they serve to keep the water cool, as well as affording darkened shelter to the aquatic creatures—fish, water-insects, and others, which find the water a congenial place in which to dwell.

In some ponds the handsome arrow-head is to be found. It has obtained its popular English name by reason of the shape of the leaf being akin to an arrow's head, with a long, sharp point and two bars complete.

Another stalwart plant of our ponds and streams is the American pondweed, which, since it obtained a foot-

ing in Britain, has increased to such an extent that many of our water courses have become choked with its prolific growth. Although called American pondweed, it is, as a matter of fact, a native of Canada, and was introduced from that country about the middle of the nineteenth century. It is interesting to note how this plant has become naturalized in isolated ponds, lakes, and other waters where it was not purposely planted, and it has been the cause of much speculation as to how it was possible, for anacharis to establish itself in places far apart from its original home of introduction.

Prettiest Water Plant

Perhaps the prettiest water plant we are likely to discover is ranunculus aquatilis or water crowfoot, whose white and yellow flowers richly decorate the surface of a pond or sluggish stream which possesses a muddy deposit as its bed. This plant is provided with two distinct types of leaves, those which are submerged being deeply cut up so as to prevent the current from moving it from its base, while the floating leaves are broad and lobed. In a fast-running stream it appears that the water crowfoot is unable to develop flowers and it is minus its floating leaves. Under such conditions it becomes altogether submerged and presents itself as a mass of green feathery clusters, with their extremities all pointing in the same way as the flow of the water. When thus seen, aquatilis presents one of the pleasantest sights imaginable, especially in winter, when the fresh, green mass of waving growths is so arresting to the eye in view of the barrenness of the countryside at such a season of the year.

Other Pond Weeds

There are several species of Potamogetons, or pond weeds, deserving of mention, as they are typical pond-dwellers and free agents of oxygen. Some kinds will be noticed merely floating on the surface of the water, whilst others are rooted in the mud at the bed. Of attractive appearance, in spite of the inconspicuous character of the green flowers, hardly any pond worthy of the name is without representatives of the Potamogeton genus, and in waters which have quite a ready flow they are found to flourish in such profusion that, either when growing, or when shedding their leaves in autumn, means have to be adopted for preventing the choking of the water.

P. natans may be the commonest species to be observed, and the elliptical leaves can be discovered floating on the surface, though the submerged leaves are long and narrow and better calculated to withstand storm and flood than those which flourish on the surface of the water. Some of these pondweeds, however, do not possess any floating leaves, and in this connection may be mentioned the close-leaved perfoliate, and curled species.

Fennel-Leaved Species

Another species is known as fennel-leaved pond weed, because the leaves have a striking resemblance to the umbelliferous plant named, and compress has flat-stalked leaves which are strangely at variance with those of its congeners. Another interesting species is lanceolate, so-called because of the spear-shaped leaves, and there is still one left to mention which is known as heterophyllus, the leaves of which exhibit such variety of form that it has been christened the varied-leaved pond weed.

Both yellow and white water lilies find a pond a suitable place in which to dwell. They are unsuited to fast-running streams. The yellow species is a leathery plant of great endurance, having long tubular stems which anglers know to their cost cause an immense amount of trouble when their lines become entangled with the fleshy interior. Both yellow and white water lilies have saucer-shaped leaves and these, as a rule, congregate close together and float on the surface of the water. So dense and firm do they become that wagtails and moor-hens and other birds are able with safety to walk over the leaves in search of food. The white water lily has the habit of closing its beautiful star-shaped blossoms at night and drooping its head until the sun calls it up the following morning.

The Flowering Rush

The flowering rush is a favorite pond plant to discover, especially if observed when at its best, that is, when it is in full blossom. The delicate pink flower heads, held well erect on a strong supporting stem and the long, slender leaves, are features of interest.

In addition to the plantains of our meadows and grassy waysides there are two representatives which prefer to make their homes actually in the water, and these are the greater and lesser water plantains. They possess

THEATRICAL CHICAGO

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Week April 5 (Indefinite)

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MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE

Direct from its long run at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York. Same remarkable company of 70 artists. Same magnificent scenery, costumes, and effects.

Management, L. L. ERLANGER

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are referred to its issue of Dec. 16, in which a most admirable illustrated review of "Monsieur Beaucaire" appears.

long, lance-shaped leaves with small, three-petaled flowers borne upon a wide, branching stem.

Sweet flag or yellow iris gives a nice touch of color to a pond side in the season of the year, and there are, as a rule, an abundance of rushes, sedges, and other aquatic plants growing near the water's edge. There, too, may be found the true forget-me-not, myosotis palustris, with its bright blue flowers with yellow centers, as well as the aromatic water-mint with its dense clusters of pale mauve blossoms, and the brooklime which is a first cousin of the delicate speedwell of our cornfields and waste places.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Cheaper Cuts of Meat

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The March 24 and 26 issues of The Christian Science Monitor have articles referring to the campaign of the Department of Justice aimed to encourage the greater purchase of cheaper cuts of meat. Both of these articles referred to my testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture, and emphasized the points that I admitted that this campaign would raise the prices of cheaper cuts.

You will be interested to know that both of these news articles omitted statements that I made before the congressional committee, which have a very important bearing on this question. It is true that I said that if the demand for cheaper cuts were substantially stimulated, the price would naturally increase; every one who knows anything about economics at all would know that this would be the result. I also said, however, that I believed the campaign would do much good in teaching people who foolishly demand the most expensive cuts to buy and prepare cheaper meats which are just as wholesome. I also said that I did not believe that the demand would be shifted to such an extent as to have any noticeable effect on prices. The flat statement you can find in my testimony, only part of which has been quoted in the news articles referred to.

I might also add that it is generally believed in the trade that if the various cuts of meat could be made to move more evenly, this would tend to decrease the expense of merchandising meats at both wholesale and retail, and that it would tend to eliminate waste. From this point of view, there are possibilities of reducing meat prices in the present campaign, which appears to have a good deal of merit.

It is perfectly true that the Institute of American Meat Packers has been cooperating with the Department of Justice in this campaign, and I might add that Swift & Co. or the Institute of American Meat Packers is always glad to cooperate with anyone who is trying to improve economic conditions.

We shall be glad if you will give your readers the benefit of these thoughts.

(Signed) L. D. H. WELD.

Chicago, April 2, 1920.

BLUE-JAY WAYS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Last spring a pair of blue jays nested in the crotch of a maple just below my study window. What a time they had of nest building! The female insisted on building in a crotch below, while the male thought a crotch higher up offered a more advantageous location. They talked and scolded, building first in one place, then in the other. In the end the female had her way, and the makeshift bunch of twigs and brush was collected. The birds were silent for weeks, tending strictly to family cares; the half of which the male bird assumed without a murmur or complaint. All summer long, they were silent, but toward fall they joined their voices with those of the other jays in the neighborhood. It was a new slant on blue-jay methods, and hereafter I shall regard the birds with a wee bit more appreciation.

THEATRICAL

COHAN & HARRIS Present

"THREE FACES EAST"

With VIOLET HEMING

One of the most interesting mystery plays in years.

April 14—South Bend, Washington

April 15—Portland, Oregon

April 16—Astoria, Oregon

April 19—Salem, Oregon

April 20—Eugene, Oregon

Louis Mann

IN

Friendly Enemies

SECOND YEAR OF

INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS

Apr. 4 to 17—Shubert Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.

COHAN & HARRIS Present

Mrs. Fiske & Co.

IN

"Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans"

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Week of April 11th

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Week of April 18th

SPRING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The subdued hush of a spring sundown lay over the village. There was a light twittering of birds on gray fences and the budding branches of spreading trees. Children had abandoned their games and were gathered in relaxed clusters about doorsteps or on the old jagged stump of a tree. Curls, damp from the turbulent over-exertion of play, lay against fair foreheads, and eyes held faint twilight smiles. Clothes were crumpled and limp and the children sprawled about discussing with the absurd preoccupation of extreme youth, the important incidents of their lives.

Early flowers, set out in full bloom, reared themselves in prim, very correct rows at the edge of pocket-handkerchief lawns like precocious children at a party. Window boxes, freshly, brilliantly painted, showed a tender fringe of green above black, rich earth. A great tortoise shell cumbered lazily about after a primrose colored butterfly that fluttered always just beyond reach of the silken paws. Somewhere, out of sight, a lawn mower was being trundled home from its shop, squealing musically. A man coming down the narrow street with a basket of tomato plants in one hand, was hailed with sudden screams of welcome from a troupe of children, and abruptly left to turn in at his own dooryard alone.

People came out from houses. There were women in the austere starchiness of afternoon linens, and their hair, silencing smoothly. Their faces wore the calm assurance of a day's work well done. There were men in shirt sleeves coming down to slightly wavering picket fences to gossip, the fluttering sheets of the town's weekly paper crackling against their knees as they ambled about in noiseless slippers.

Neighbor talk was exchanged. Discussions about early peas, hazards about a summer of heat, a grange entertainment, the next President. One or two men idly hauled large watches from vest pockets as the minor hoot of a boat came in from a sea blue as lapis-lazuli in the dimming light.

The children's talk drifted to silence. The butterfly soared upward, and out of sight. The cat gazed into space.

THEATRICAL

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"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR"

DORAL, BOOY, RALPH

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BEST SEATS ON SALE AT BOX

OFF

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA SOUGHT

Secretary of Interior of United States Urges Cooperation in Plan to Utilize Resources, Both Mineral and Agricultural

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alaska has less than half as many people today as it had when the United States bought it in 1867, according to a report made by E. I. McCormick to the Department of the Interior. Because of this disclosure, John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, is undertaking a campaign for the development of Alaska. He has written to the chairman of committees of Congress, and others, including Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington; George E. Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon; Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, and chairman of the Senate Territories Committee, and Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California, chairman of the House Territories Committee, explaining the situation, and stating: "We must do two things: (a) provide some quick and reasonable transportation; (b) establish an active advertising bureau to attract people to Alaska, tourists first and settlers following."

Letters were also sent to Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, and to William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, asking for cooperation in making it possible for Americans to have intercourse on more favorable terms with Alaska, and to make its attractions and opportunities so well known that settlers will go there, not because of the transient lure of gold, but because of permanent occupation.

Steady Decrease Shown

The population in 1867, when the United States Government took over Alaska, was 60,000. In 1910 it was 64,000, and now it is 25,000. That is significant at least of neglect of opportunity. A total of \$50,000,000 has been appropriated for the construction of a railroad from Seward to Fairbanks, Alaska, of which about 400 miles have been built. There is an unfinished section midway, which is soon to be completed.

"Unless we can establish a transportation service and take other essential steps to develop the country, the building of the railroad will prove the direct failure," asserted Secretary Payne, "not only costing very large sums to operate, but Congress will refuse to appropriate money for its operation, and it will gradually cease to exist and will become a national scandal."

"Cooperation by committees of the Senate and House, your department, the Shipping Board, and this department to the end that cheap and expeditious service be established, and probably a bureau for the purpose of advertising its attractive features and generally for the stimulation of travel and ultimate settlement, is most desirable," he wrote to the Postmaster-General. "Such a bureau should probably be under the jurisdiction of this department, but all of the government activities should cooperate."

Mr. Burleson Dissents

The Postmaster-General was not enthusiastic on the subject. He called attention to the fact that "money appropriated by Congress for his department is not for the purpose of developing transportation, or any particular section of the country, but for the purpose of furnishing citizens with mail communication in accordance with their needs."

He explained the methods under which mail contracts for Alaska were met, Secretary Payne having referred to the discouragement of transportation by the methods of the Post Office Department.

The Secretary of the Interior admitted the justice of Mr. Burleson's statement in general, but stated that the case of Alaska is unique.

Alaska is almost as large as all of the United States east of the Mississippi River. In addition to the great mineral resources, there are agricultural possibilities well worth attention. For example, the sugar beet can be grown in a large area, and contains a far greater amount of sugar than the beet grown in the United States. With the coal situation becoming constantly more difficult in the United States, Secretary Payne calls attention to the possibility of getting coal of a good quality, almost as hard as anthracite, in large quantities in Alaska, and he is trying to interest the navy in getting its supply for the Pacific fleet from Alaska, instead of carrying it across the continent.

The foundation of development, however, is transportation. If this is cheap and inducements are offered to people to visit Alaska, settlement and development will follow, he pointed out.

WOMEN TO VOTE IN ILLINOIS PRIMARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Illinois Republicans will have the opportunity to express their preference in the matter of choosing a nominee for the presidential election at the primary to be held throughout the State today. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is the only candidate who has entered the field in opposition to Illinois' so-called "native son," Gov. Frank O. Lowden, and unless the Republican organization of Mayor Thompson of Chicago proves strong enough to swing the vote in another direction, the contest will lie wholly between these two candidates. Out of the 25 convention delegates to be chosen in

the State, none are pledged to support Major-General Wood's candidacy, all the contesting candidates being either pledged to Governor Lowden, or unpledged, with the exception of one who is pledged to Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California.

It is expected that an exceptionally large vote will be polled because of the ruling by the Attorney-General that women will be permitted to vote in this primary. The ballots which the women will use are to be kept separate from the other ballots, in order to make it a simple matter to throw them out in case rulings adverse to the voting of women should be received after the primary.

SECURITY FOR ALIEN SAVINGS IS SOUGHT

New York Financier Is in Favor of a Model State Law for Handling Financial Transactions of the Immigrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The launching of an active and energetic campaign to have a model State law for the handling of immigrants' deposits and kindred transactions was urged by Paul M. Warburg, discussing finance and immigrant savings at the recent conference on immigration of the Inter-Racial Council. Mr. Warburg also advocated a campaign to induce State and National bank and savings bank organizations to establish adequate departments devoting their services to the requirements of the immigrant and giving to him the education and information that will enable him to escape the lures of the quest in quest of depriving him of his hard-earned savings and finally to maintain a permanent bureau for the purpose of spreading, through the foreign language press, information that will help protect the immigrant in his financial transactions.

Federal Law Not Advised

Federal legislation, according to Mr. Warburg, could only be attempted with any moderate degree of success by treating the handling of immigrants' deposits and kindred transactions as matters "inter-related with interstate commerce, to which there were many objections."

"I believe that it is advisable for this Council instead of attempting federal legislation rather to direct its efforts towards securing adequate and, if possible, uniform State legislation wherever immigrant savings exist in sufficiently large amounts and where they are not yet sufficiently protected."

Urging the need of providing facilities adequately to meet the requirements of the immigrants, Mr. Warburg continued: "The funds in the hands of the working classes amount to billions, and as increasing taxation decreases the importance of the one-time class of capitalists as the exclusive field to cultivate for the purpose of placing securities for investment, so the savings of the masses will become an element of growing importance in this regard if private enterprise is successfully to finance the future growth of our country."

Encouraged to Organize Branches

"Banks in districts having a large foreign population should, therefore, be encouraged to organize branches or departments in charge of men that speak the language of these foreign elements, to know their requirements, their hopes, ambitions, and cares, and these departments should develop into centers where the immigrant could flock to get sympathy and honest advice rather than seek it from the crooks that, under the guise of a fatherly care, commit cruel robbery on their helpless victims. There is sufficient evidence that where banks have adopted this policy their broad-mindedness has been amply rewarded by material results."

ILLINOIS WATERWAY PLANS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Approval of the plans and the permit for the construction of the Illinois Waterway, which will connect for navigation 15,000 miles of inland waters of the middle west, have been received from the Secretary of War by Gov. Frank O. Lowden. "It is expected that construction will be in progress before the end of the year," said W. L. Sackett, superintendent of waterways, recently, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The project involves the improvement of the Desplaines and Illinois rivers from Lockport to La Salle, Illinois, a distance of 65 miles. It will open up large navigation from Chicago and the Great Lakes to New Orleans; also to the populous centers of trade in the northwest.

PROGRESS OF HUDSON BAY LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

YORKTON, Saskatchewan—Business men and farmers of this district are sparing no effort in their attempt to induce the Dominion Government to complete the Hudson Bay Railway this year. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade the proposal was made and put in the form of a resolution to the government that 20-year bonds should be issued to the extent of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of finishing the line, these bonds to be sold in western Canada on much the same lines as the Victory loans. Steps are being taken to trade in western Canada and to call a conference of representatives of enlist the support of all the boards western boards for that purpose.

VETERANS TO URGE A FREE ARMENIA

Recognition of New Republic Will Be Asked of President Wilson and Congress by Men Who Fought in World War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Petitions for recognition of the new Armenian Republic will be presented to President Wilson and Congress by 500 Armenian veterans of the world war who are expected here tomorrow. These men are American citizens who fought with the several allied and associated powers against Germany, and they rely on the fact that 16,000 of their race fought in the United States Army, and 4000 went from this country to fight in the French Foreign Legion. They will remind the United States Government that they fought not only to end German militarism, but also to win freedom for Armenia from the rule of the Turk.

The members of the delegation will be officially welcomed and entertained during their stay here. They will be given military escort during a parade on Pennsylvania Avenue by their former comrades-in-arms.

Liberty Hut will be their home while in Washington. The veterans will march from there up Pennsylvania Avenue, past the White House to the State, War and Navy Building, where, on the south portico, overlooking the Potomac River and the Washington Monument, they will be received by the Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, on behalf of President Wilson. The memorial for the President will be presented to Secretary Colby with a brief address by Maj. V. H. Kazanjian, C. M. G., professor in Harvard University.

Following this ceremony the parade will be escorted down the avenue again to the Capitol, where a large group of members of both branches of Congress will receive them and where memorials will be presented to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and to Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Among the notable Armenians who will be in line will be Naval Lieutenant V. Boghosian, who invented a device to improve a gun range finding which was adopted and used during the war; Captain Aroyan, a member of Maj.-Gen. J. G. Harbord's commission which went to Armenia; Capt. G. H. Bedrosian, who was sent as medical director to prison camps of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Constantinople, and Turkey; Capt. A. N. Lucian, of the Medical Corps; Lieut. L. Kazanjian, and L. M. Kittarian, regimental radio sergeant, who was in charge of the important radio station at Sandy Hook.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT INQUIRY DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Financing of speculators and hoarders by the federal reserve system" is responsible for 75 per cent of the high cost of living, according to Edward J. King (R.), Representative from Illinois, who yesterday urged favorable action by the House Rules Committee toward an investigation of the administration of the Federal Reserve Act. The committee will meet on Thursday, and among those who will also advocate the investigation will be the representatives of the State and National Bankers Association and Dr. H. W. Wiley, food expert. "Don't put all the blame for exorbitant prices on the speculators," said Mr. King. "Blame the bankers who are financing the speculators, and the system which permits them to do it."

UNIVERSITY ASKED TO OPEN THEIR BOOKS

NEW YORK, New York—Demanding that universities and colleges open their books to the public before calling for hundreds of millions of endowments, Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and one of the leading educators of the country, in the annual report criticizes "imitation research," which has wasted the money of colleges; poor teaching and other college defects, and states virtually that the universities and colleges are hard up today partly through their own bad management. He advocates removal of the restriction of the teaching profession to unmarried women, and notes that the Carnegie Foundation, which has resources of \$21,643,000, has distributed \$7,000,000 in retiring allowances and pensions to 852 persons; \$5,600,000 going to 73 institutions.

WOMEN PICKETS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson has appointed Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, to represent in an official capacity the United States at the eighth congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in June. This will be the first time in history that the United States Government has sent an official representative to a congress of the alliance, although a number of other countries have done so. Suffragists feel hopeful that America will be in the full suffrage list by June. Australia, New Zealand and Norway, in particular, have been represented in official capacity at former congresses. Thirty-one countries are affiliated, through their suffrage organizations with the alliance, and delegations from 29 or more are expected to attend the Geneva meeting.

HARVARD FELLOW ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—James Byrne, of the class of 1877, a

New York lawyer, has been elected a Fellow of Harvard College to take the place on the corporation held by Maj. Henry Lee Higginson. The corporation, or "President and Fellow of Harvard College," to which Mr. Byrne has been elected, is one of the two governing boards of the University, the other being the Board of Overseers. The corporation, a self-perpetuating body of seven men, is in active charge of university affairs, although its most important decisions are acted upon by the Board of Overseers.

MEXICAN REVOLTS ARE MINIMIZED

Fourteen States Reported to Have Followed Lead of Sonora, But This Is Declared Not Necessarily to Mean Rebellion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information received at the State Department yesterday concerning the reported repudiation of the Mexican Government by the State of Sonora, tended to confirm press dispatches, but nothing giving more details than the press reports was available. It was said in late press accounts that 14 states had followed the lead of Sonora. Previous reports said that Hidalgo, Michoacan, and Zacatecas had taken such a step.

Men well informed concerning conditions in Mexico considered the inference not warranted that the action of Sonora, and possibly other states, would constitute a rebellion against the Carranza Government or a movement for secession. It was said that the more likely interpretation was that the states intended rather to make a protest against certain acts of the Carranza Government, notably the sending of federal troops into Sonora, which appears to have been a primary cause of the outbreak. There was an impression in Washington that the movement would not prove serious, although it was admitted that any forecast was little better than a guess.

The Carranza Government had apparently made considerable progress of late in the pacification of Mexico. Few rebel groups were in the field and almost uniform success had been attained by the federal troops in rounding up bandit leaders. Since the inglorious failure of the Blanquet revolt, which was apparently financed by foreign interests, there has been no organized movement against the government with any important financial backing.

It is interesting to note that this "repudiation" of the federal government had its initiative in Sonora, one of the wealthiest of the Mexican states, and one in which there are extensive interests owned and managed by foreign concessionaires, including concessionaires from the United States. The Carranza Government, it is no secret, has never been popular with the concessionaires in Mexico, and it would not be remarkable, perhaps, if foreign interests in Mexico were sympathetic toward the Sonora movement, even though they may have had no active part in instigating it. It would be more surprising if the interests that backed Blanquet and other adventurers against the Carranza régime should have abandoned their activities entirely.

General Dieguez's Mission

Aim Alleged to Be to Control the Election in Sonora

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NOGALES, Arizona—Civil war is imminent in Sonora, the northwest state of the Mexican Republic. Carranza troops to the number of 8000, leaving Villa at their backs, are reported to be marching across the Sierra Madre from Chihuahua to report to General Dieguez at Agua Prieta, across the line from Douglas, Arizona, their ostensible mission being against the Yaqui Indians. General Dieguez, sent from the City of Mexico, already has toured Sonora. It is alleged that his real mission is to displace the elected Governor of Sonora, Adolfo Le Huerta, and, by strength of the military arm, suppress an effort to cast the presidential vote of the state for General Obregon, whose home is in Nogales, Sonora. A force of 200 Mexican marines already has landed and gone into camp near Guaymas, the state's main seaport.

The opposition to this alleged governmental program is led by Gen. Plutarco Calles, former governor of the state and later one of the Carranza Cabinet Ministers at the City of Mexico. He lately resigned the federal position and returned to make his headquarters in Nogales, across the line.

PRESIDENT NAMES MRS. DANIELS

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INADEQUACY OF SUPPLY OF OIL

United States Official Says Prices Will Go Higher, and Declares the Advance Is Not Due to Profiteering or Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is no expectation on the part of government officials of lower prices for oil. On the contrary, they frankly say that prices will go higher; how much higher is the only question. This has nothing to do with speculation or profiteering, they say, but is due solely to the inadequacy of the supply to meet increasing demands.

"On every hand the quantity of oil being consumed is increasing," said an official yesterday. "In the motor field alone the great number of pleasure craft, the growing use of tractors on the farm, and the substitution of the motor traffic for other means of carrying commodities of various kinds over long distances makes tremendous drain on the supply. To meet this no new fields of any importance are being opened up. The Louisiana field, of which so much was said, is a mere drop in the bucket. Under the new leasing law, Wyoming is expected to add something to the country's supply. California a little more than held her own last year, and Oklahoma is doing pretty well, but with all that they can furnish, we are facing such a scarcity that coal may have to be substituted where it had been expected to use oil. The navy alone had planned for an enormous quantity of oil and the merchant marine proposed to place a still further demand on the limited supply. It can't be met by the United States."

"Conditions look more favorable in Mexico, but almost all the oil in foreign countries where there are large supplies has been safeguarded by Great Britain, France or Italy, which have been more far-sighted than the United States. No one knows how much oil there is in South America, in Colombia, for example, but unless the United States acts promptly it will be beyond her control."

"Because of the inadequacy of the oil supply and the importance of making that which we have in the United States go as far as possible, the regulations covering drilling and producing on the government lands under the new land leasing law are regarded as of the greatest importance."

"At a recent conference between representatives of the oil and gas industry and of the Department of the Interior here regulations to prevail in the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, were agreed to. It was believed by the operators that it was necessary for the federal agents to have full power for enforcement, and efforts will be made to secure cooperation of federal and state authorities."

GOVERNOR DENIES SPECIAL ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Gov. A. C. Smith has informed S. John Black of counsel for the five expelled Socialist assemblymen, who wrote him regarding the possibility of special elections to fill the vacancies caused by the ousting of the Socialists, that he is convinced that the assemblymen were expelled on April 1 and that he is therefore powerless to order special elections, as under the election law it is provided that unless vacancies in the Legislature occur before April 1 no special election may be called.

The Governor may, however, after final adjournment, if he finds it necessary to call an extra session, direct that special elections be held to elect successors to the five Socialists for that session.

BUREAU OF TRAINED WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia—The annual conference of the national committee of the Bureau of Trained Women will meet in Richmond April 22-24 with the Virginia Bureau of Vocations for Women as hostess in charge of local



When a Sauce Won't Thicken—

—or you've forgotten to order something special for salad
—or you've not enough sugar for a fancy dessert
—or you've some fruit juice or syrup you don't know how to use—
Then you'll find Cox's Gelatine a true "Friend in Need."

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arrangements. This organization includes 12 centers—New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Denver, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Richmond—and has as its purpose promotion of enlightened choice of occupations and adequate preparation and satisfactory fields for women when trained.

CONTEST ANNOUNCED IN CANAL AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, appeared before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee yesterday and asserted that the government would contest in the courts the condemnation award of \$16,750,000 for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal. Secretary Baker appeared in connection with negotiations pending before the committee for the purchase of the property by the United States Government.

In course of his testimony, the Secretary said the joint army and navy board reported adversely on the purchase of the canal, on the ground that it was not a military and strategic necessity for defensive purposes. This board, however, Secretary Baker said, had not considered the value of property as a commercial project. The canal was taken over by the government in the war emergency, and is now being operated by the War Department. Congress has authorized its permanent ownership by the government.

OVERALL MOVEMENT SPREADS IN SOUTH

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Birmingham newspaper publishers have denied the request of a committee of retail clothiers that news of the "Overall" movement throughout the South be suppressed, on the ground that it was damaging the retail clothing business. The publishers informed the clothiers' committee that their papers would continue to report the overall movement, which they considered legitimate news.

The "Tampa Idea" of wearing overalls as a means of fighting the high cost of clothing, which originated in the city bearing its name, has spread to many cities throughout the South where business and professional men, as well as other workers, are going about in blue denim. It was reported here on Saturday that when the demand for overalls began, some retailers had raised the prices from \$2 to \$6 a pair.

Mass meetings are being held in connection with the movement in many places throughout the South. It was reported yesterday that there were 4000 members of the overall club in Birmingham alone, all pledged to wear blue denim until the price of clothing comes down.

SIMS' CRITICISM ANSWERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Defending the Navy against Rear Admiral Sims' criticisms, Rear Admiral Niblack, Chief of Naval Intelligence, told a Senate naval investigating committee yesterday that since Rear Admiral Sims was a member of the Navy General Board, from January 7 to March 28, 1917, he shared with the other members responsibility for the unpreparedness he charged existed when the United States joined the Allies.

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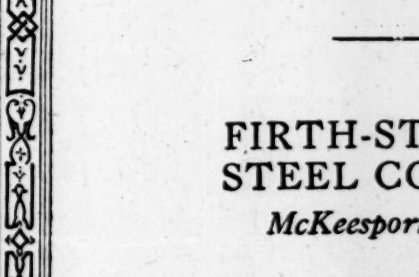
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BLAME PLACED ON SECRETARY OF WAR

Majority Report on Army Camp Construction Says Mr. Baker Must Bear Responsibility for Delay, Waste and Frauds

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Two opposing reports on the long Congressional investigation of the construction of 32 army camps and cantonments were submitted yesterday to the House of Representatives by a war expenditures committee and debated for several hours.

The majority report, presented by Republican committeemen, criticized government agencies and officials in charge of the war building program, while the minority report of the Democrats defended the administration.

The government lost \$78,531,521 on the 16 national army cantonments, it was estimated by the majority report, which asserted this was due to "waste, inefficiency and graft," resulting from cost-plus contracts, which were said to be "wide open."

Tremendous Task

Dissenting from the majority findings, the minority declared that the construction work was equivalent to building 32 cities, each with 37,000 to 45,000 population, and added: "This tremendous task was practically completed in three months and stands out as one of the great achievements of the war."

Representatives J. C. McKenzie (R.), Illinois, R. C. McCullough (R.), Ohio, and F. E. Doremus (D.), Michigan, were the committeemen who conducted the investigation, and their divergent reports were accepted respectively by the 10 Republicans and five Democrats composing the full committee on war expenditures.

The majority submitted six recommendations for legislation by Congress, including the submission to the states of a constitutional amendment making "profiteering in war time treason." It also urged that the Department of Justice be asked to investigate work at every camp "to the end of bringing to book those responsible for losses to the government, and frauds through which they occurred, both by recoveries and merited penalties."

Secretary of War Blamed

"No recommendations were made in the minority report, and it listed two conclusions, one condemning the majority report and the other defending Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War."

The majority conclusion as to the Secretary's responsibility was but one of its more than four score conclusions. Along with these, the majority cited several items, amounting to many thousands of dollars, which it was argued could legally be recovered by the government from contractors.

The majority declared that Secretary Baker should not have permitted a departure from the old method of competitive bids, declaring that with him "must rest the final responsibility for the entire situation, including violations of law, defrauding, waste, losses and delay."

In turn, the minority said the Secretary "was amply justified in abandoning the usual peace time method of awarding contracts upon competitive bidding and in substituting for it the so-called cost-plus system."

A Problem Solved

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AIM TO CONTROL EDUCATION SEEN

Brief Drawn for City Club of
New York Says Lusk Bills
Would Make Regents Arbiters
of What Should Be Taught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The purpose of the so-called Lusk bills in the New York Legislature is to constitute the state Board of Regents the final arbiters of what shall and what shall not be taught in this State, according to a brief drawn up for the City Club of New York, which has joined Labor, civic and other organizations in protesting against the measures. Harold Kelgelman, counsel for the United Neighborhood Houses, says that the law requiring schools and courses to be licensed by the board would not suppress but breed the things it purports to destroy by driving to cover, and to a protest that free speech no longer exists, those groups which may be pledged to the encouragement of violence.

The bill, Mr. Kelgelman says, would require every one who teaches and every group who meet for self-improvement to obtain a license from the board or be guilty of a crime. It would obstruct the work being done among the foreign-born by 80 settlements in this city. Under the scale of fees originally provided for, these houses would be obliged to pay a license tax of \$2000 in 1920 and about \$4000 each following year. The bill, he thinks, is calculated to suppress minorities, and "in the protection of minorities lies the sole hope of social progress."

The City Club brief points out that if ignorance is rife and misinformation prevails on any subject of scientific or public interest, no agency of instruction may undertake or promulgate the truth unless the board approves. The field of their supervision is declared to be unlimited. If the majority of the board chooses to be opposed to Greek dances, or to a liberal interpretation of the Bill of Rights, or to the extension of the field of public regulation of industry or of the police power of the State, or to the limitation of the hours of labor or the minimum wage, they have but to declare instruction in these subjects inimical to the public interests and it thereby becomes a crime to conduct any course of instruction on these subjects, says the brief.

Thus instruction in this State would take on the complexion of the Board of Regents, and the rate at which the wheels of progress may proceed and ignorance dissipated may become subject to their sole control. The bill would disrupt the educational machinery by introducing a system of espionage. The teacher would be at the mercy of his colleagues, his pupils and their parents. Any word or act, whether in school or out, might be held by the commissioner to indicate an attitude hostile to some of the institutions of the United States. Criticism of any existing law or custom would be unsafe. If these bills are enacted, Prussianism will have made a great advance in this country, asserts the report.

Bills to Be Taken Up Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Lusk bills will be taken up today.

TOUR PLANNED FOR ORDNANCE MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A French naval ordnance and artillery mission, consisting of seven distinguished ordnance engineers, will reach New York City, it is expected, on the steamship Lafayette, on May 3, for a visit of three weeks. It is planned to give an opportunity to inspect army and navy ordnance and army and navy materiel which are manufacturing ordnance materiel. The mission will visit this city, Philadelphia, Bethlehem and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Buffalo, Schenectady, Watervliet, West Point and New York, New York, and Boston and Watertown, Massachusetts, returning from New York on the steamer Rochambeau on May 27.

MACHINE GUNS TO ARM AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eight machine guns will be carried by remodeled De Havilland-4 aeroplanes on which the Engineering Division of the Air Service has been working at Dayton, Ohio. The aeroplanes will mount two fixed synchronized guns, two Marlin guns projecting through the floor of the pilot's cockpit, firing at an angle of 45 degrees; two guns on the upper gun mount; and two Lewis guns in the floor at the rear of the observer's cockpit. Some of these rear guns are mounted in a sort of cockpit which allows them to be directed by the observer.

PROHIBITION WINS IN CASE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—The contention that the statewide prohibition amendment to the state Constitution adopted by the people of Texas on May 24, 1919, was an attempt at direct legislation by the people, and was an attempt to have a statute enacted by direct vote of the people and in violation of the Constitution, was not sustained in a

case brought before the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas in an attack on the statewide amendment. The judgment of the lower court sentencing S. Berlew of McLennan County to the state penitentiary for a term of two years for alleged violation of the prohibition amendment was sustained by the higher court.

Examination of the constitutional amendment referred to discloses that by its express terms the amendment was self-operative and that by its provisions the manufacture, sale, barter, or exchange of intoxicating liquors

THE LONDON CITY COMPANIES

The Worshipful Company of Drapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Deriving its name from the French "Draperie," meaning cloth work, the Drapers Company, as early as 1180, has been associated with the textile trade of London; and has numbered many distinguished men amongst its

Austyns" to discuss how they could either avoid or lessen the heavy contribution demanded of them by Henry VIII, toward the fitting out of five ships for the explorer, Sebastian Cabot. With great bravery they informed the King that he had no legal right to extort their contributions; and that it was "a sore adventure to jeopard ye ships with men and goods unto the said island (Newfoundland) upon the singular trust of one man," but finally a peremptory message from "my lord Cardinal" brought the

songs, and actions, properly and punctually described, all set forth at the proper cost and charges of the Worshipful Company of Drapers."

Catastrophe

The ancient hall of the Drapers was in St. Swithins Lane, but in 1541 the company ended its negotiations with Henry VIII for "Cromwell House," the site of the present hall, which had come to the Crown through the attainder of Cromwell, Earl of Essex. The Great Fire of 1666 stopped its northward fury at Drapers Hall, but great damage was done to the buildings, and the unfortunate clerk of those days, whose house had been demolished, had to take refuge in the Garden House, which, until the fire, had been the home of Mr. Miners, the beadle.

As it remains today, the Drapers Hall displays all the tempered richness of an English country house; and the magnificent suites of rooms, two of which are adorned with perfectly preserved pieces of Gobelin tapestry, and whose walls are hung with splendid pictures, betoken the hospitality of this ancient company. But the feature which lingers most in memory is the quiet and ancient garden, with its shimmering trees, including aged mulberries—from one of which a dish of fruit can still be plucked—its bright-fueled flower beds, and its leaden tanks filled with flowers. And though in the very midst of the city's greatest turmoil, it still looks so reposeful that it is easy to remember those other days when "my Lord Ambassador from France" walked the plaisance in the September of 1552, or when one Robert Ratford, the gardener, complained to the Court "that by drying of naperye clothes in the Drapers garden, the knolls and borders of erbs therein are destroyed," which resulted in prompt measures being taken to suppress the practice.

Benevolences

Today the Drapers Company is actively engaged in administering its trusts, and in promoting education and charitable work in many different ways, by means of its corporate funds. Amongst the various benefactions may be mentioned its annual scholarships and exhibitions to students in the five chief branches of the textile trade, in their respective districts, and its annual grant of £1000 a year toward the chair of agriculture at the University of Cambridge. But the most interesting of its activities is the East London College, with which it is most intimately associated, and which is a university college, giving a full course in natural science, engineering, or art, for the small sum of £10 10s.

The students, both men and women, are mainly drawn from the working classes. The company has expended fully £250,000 upon this college, and contributes a large sum annually toward its maintenance. Its work in connection with both the college and the "People's Palace" is marked by the most enthusiastic and personal interest, and the Drapers are justly proud that this college is the only one in the British Isles where an aeronautical department has been established. A

truculent spirits into due submission. Keen business men were these stalwart Drapers, for not only do their records contain many entries illustrative of their trade activities, but they show that the management of their charities was equally alert. In 1527 they entered into a prolonged dispute with the Crutched Friars, regarding the boundaries of the ground purchased for almshouses by Sir John Milborn, and of the keeping up by the friars of certain observances in his memory.

Pageants and Processions

If the Drapers displayed energy in business and kindly works, they were also always to the fore in the civic pleasures which abounded in the Middle Ages; and of their "Ridings," pageants by land and water, their "Midsummer Walks" and their processions, when one of their number chanced to become lord mayor, there are many quaint and interesting records.

On the occasion of the marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth, we hear of the Drapers, with the others, going forth upon the Thames, "at her coming from Greenwich by water," in "Barges freshly furnished with Banners and streamers of Silke, richly beated and bagged of their Crafts." At these times the barges of the Drapers Company were decked with cloth of blue or red, and their trumpeters were resplendent in crimson hats, while their floating banners were adorned with silken fringe "beaten with gold."

Of their land processions, probably the grandest was that in honor of their Mayor, Sir Robert Clayton, in 1679, which included a moving stage, and was "dignified with divers delightful varieties of Presenters, with speeches,

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I feel sorry for boys that
have just corn-flakes

—says Bobby

It's because
their mothers
don't know the
goodness of

**POST
TOASTIES**



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Drapers.

The Garden at the Drapers Hall

therein described was forbidden, the court says. This is a republican form of government, the court further adds, and all power is inherent in the people; they make constitutions and provide ways in which the same may be changed and unmade. The question that a proposed change is not in conformity with some existing declaration of the instrument, should be addressed to the electors. When they have adopted an amendment submitted in entire accord with the method they have provided therefor, the courts are without power to hold that which is thus made a new part of the Constitution is unconstitutional.

FURTHER HOUSING LEGISLATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Those who believe that the anti-rent profiteering bills recently passed by the New York Legislature do not go far enough toward providing a permanent remedy for present housing conditions are interested in a bill which provides for three rent commissions, appointed by the Governor, in as many districts, with power to fix rents, to construe the new laws and harmonize the court decisions based upon them, and to appropriate and convert dwellings which have been vacant for six months into apartments to relieve the shortage.

The commissions could also lease unimproved realty and construct dwellings thereon for rental to the people at a rate insuring the commission 5 per cent on the property's cost. The bill would authorize cities to issue bonds for purchase of portable houses and tents for the accommodation of homeless families. Landlords and tenants might appear at public hearings before the commission readjusted rents protested against and found unreasonable.

ILLINOIS FARMERS IN NEED OF WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Labor" shortage on farms in Illinois is greater now than ever before, even during the war," says D. O. Thompson, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association. "Reports from different counties throughout the State show that, while farmers are paying higher wages than ever, they cannot compete with the prices paid by industries. There is no longer the patriotic appeal which brought labor to the farms during the war, and men are now naturally turning to work which gives them the most pay, with shorter working hours. The farmer will not pay the increased scale of wages for the short hours men are now willing to work, with no assurance that he will get prices for his products which will pay for the labor. Many farms are going to be short-handed and some may even lie idle, so that the one thing which can prevent a shortage of production greater than we have known before is a big crop year."

PAPER AND PULP CONVENTION

NEW YORK, New York—Delegates to the forty-third annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association, which opened yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, were told that paper manufacturers were experiencing difficulty in obtaining pulp and other raw materials and that the situation had been aggravated by recent freight embargoes. There are present approximately 1500 members from all parts of the country.

JUNE 4 TO OPEN "1620" CELEBRATION

Representatives of Various United
States Organizations Discuss
Plans for Some Sort of Uni-
versal Tercentenary Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of various national organizations, on the invitation of the executive committee of the Sulgrave Institution, have just met to discuss the coordination of plans for the Anglo-American celebrations of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, to be held this summer. John A. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee of the institution, was authorized to appoint a committee to take charge of coordinating these plans into some sort of a universal program. It was voted to open the celebration on June 4 throughout the world and a cable was sent to the British Committee asking them to designate that day also.

"This International Celebration that we are planning will commemorate the tercentenary celebration of the meeting of the first American Legislative Assembly, which occurred in Jamestown, Virginia, and the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers off the coast of Massachusetts and their entry into the Mayflower compact, thus associating Virginia and Massachusetts in the beginnings of American institutions," said Mr. Stewart to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The minutes of that Assembly and of the Mayflower Compact were the twin sources of the American Constitution. The exercises will also celebrate the free institutions of the English-speaking world, freedom of worship with all that that implies, freedom of speech, the right of the individual to his opportunity, and self-government. The great focal points of celebration in the United States will be Provincetown, Boston, New York, Norfolk and Hampton Roads, the Niagara frontier, Buffalo, New Orleans and Washington; plans are being made as rapidly as possible for others in the west. We are trying to arrange a universal celebration for Thanksgiving Day and will probably center on two or three other days with special programs.

"The Dutch people invited the United States to send 500 delegates to her celebration and 25 or 30 special speaking delegates. The British have also asked us to send delegates there, and we shall invite delegates here from those countries."

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PORTUGAL'S EFFORT TO MAINTAIN ORDER

Few Days Pass Without Arrests of Political Persons Suspected of Having Plotted Against the Portuguese Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—On the surface Portugal in these latter days has seemed to be very calm indeed. The stranger who came to Lisbon and looked about him would conclude, even after the lapse of several days, that there was a country and a capital city much detached from the general world of political and social disorder following upon the great cataclysm and trying to do its duty peacefully and patiently, and to labor for the general good of its complete community.

Save on the occasion of some special demonstration for the celebration of great events in the recent history of the country, and exhibitions of feeling respectively by the followers of Sidonio Pais and those who were most against him, there have been few indications in the public places that tranquillity was not well established. The Rocio has seemed as pleasant a place as a national square as it ever was, save that in these recent days the workmen have been busily engaged upon it and have been pulling up for repairs that wonderful black-and-white mosaic pavement so cunningly and curiously designed that, while perfectly flat and level, the optical illusion is presented of its being all rows of ridges and hollows.

The Heart of Portugal

It is not without importance and significance thus to refer to the Rocio, for if, as many believe, there are to be more stirring events in Portugal than any yet known, this Rocio, or Praça de Dom Pedro IV, as is its old or proper name, will be the principal scene of some of the most important—necessarily so. It is the heart of Portugal. On one side of it are the two biggest and most popular cafes and here most of the gossip is done by the more talkative and less practical of the amateur politicians. Near by are the offices of the "Seculo," one of the two foremost and most responsible of the daily newspapers, with a window blown out of the front of its premises as the result of a recent affair with a bomb. On another side of the square is the National Theater, as it is now called, though it once had a very royalist name and in older times was the scene of certain political and religious persecutions of a very unpleasant character. Round the corner of the National Theater is a police station whose special function it is to receive persons who create disturbances, or tend to create them, in the vicinity of the Rocio, in these most difficult days, and placid as is the appearance of things hereabouts it is wonderful what a large number of persons find themselves suddenly detained in this establishment.

Again, there is the Praça do Comercio, the very big public square down at the bottom of the Rua Aurea, with three of its sides occupied by public or semi-public buildings, including the Post Office, and the other one open to the Tagus, with steps leading down to a miniature jetty where picturesque sailing craft come up from the towns and villages on the other side, laden with horticultural and other produce for the Lisbonian markets.

A Country in Contentment

This big square with its gravelly floor and its uninterrupted spaciousness, is obviously a place admirably suited for popular demonstrations; there are few in Europe to equal it in this respect, but most of the gatherings that take place there in these times are those which surround the quick vendors of very metriculous articles. Here, then, it might be considered by the occasional onlooker from foreign parts, is a country in

contentment, and he would hastily conclude that why so little news of it appears in the foreign newspapers is that there is really none to send them, since in a general way correspondents mostly concern themselves with bad or at least sensational news.

The truth is very different: below the surface there is not by any means that tranquillity that is so lightly and yet not unreasonably assumed. Out of the public gaze there are agitation, commotion, suspicion, and frequent conflict between the authorities and those whom they conceive to be a danger to the well-being of the State.

Political Agitators

Sometimes the prisoners are taken up in large batches; examination is made of them, the proceedings at which are not made public, and the prisoners are then removed to some convenient fortress. In like manner considerable batches of them are released from time to time, but these batches consist for the most part of persons of little or no political account and of no revolutionary potentiality. Commonly they give an undertaking to make no further trouble and not again to be led astray by feelings of an exaggerated character which now, for the time being, and under detention, they consider to have been perhaps rather stupid.

The average Portuguese agitator is not a very heroic being and has no pronounced disposition toward martyrdom. But for some time past a large number of important personages have been kept under lock and key by the Government, and they are frequently being added to. Army officers and civil servants of the Government have been prominent among these arrests. Occasionally a little sensation is caused by the escape of one of them, and the precautions taken by the government appear so light, and access to the prisoners is so easy that this would not appear to be at all a difficult matter. One of those who thus escaped was Dr. Raul Pereira Caldas, son of a Count de Silves, who, having taken part in the revolutionary movement of Monsanto and having been imprisoned in the Torre de S. Juliano da Barra, succeeded in gaining his liberty very shortly afterward. He enjoyed this liberty secretly for quite a considerable time, and then was recaptured, hinting—but fruitlessly—to the police officer who seized him that he would rather lose 50,000 escudos than be thus taken again.

A Sample of Procedure

However, in a few days he regained his freedom and saved his 50,000 escudos, for at a quarter past six in the evening when there were a large number of visitors in the prisoners' quarters, discussing with them their difficult situation and its prospects, Raul Pereira Caldas adroitly mixed with them, and that was the last that was officially seen or known of him. The jailer, Antonio Mathew, who was supposed to be sentinel over him, was himself immediately arrested and examined, but this led nowhere. This is a sample of one aspect of current procedure in the Portuguese Republic.

A more important and highly interesting affair has been the arrest in recent times of Theophile Duarte, a man who has been of great service to the State and was Governor of the Cape Verde Islands. He has, as is well known, been no admirer of the Democratic complexion of the Portuguese Government in these days. He was a great friend of Sidonio Pais, and is devoted to the cause for which he stood. Those who were the friends of Pais are his friends now. It continually happens that a considerable flavor of adventure and romance is attached to the proceedings in these days as between the Government and its enemies, and it was so in this case.

Playing A Pretty Game

Theophile Duarte, who is a cavalry officer in the army, had given the Government reason to be suspicious

of him. He was posted to the district of Castello Branco with orders that he was not to leave without the permission of his superiors. Yet on several days he appeared on horseback in the streets of Lisbon, and thereupon the Minister of War ordered him to present himself before him for an explanation. Duarte did not comply with this order, and was thereupon regarded as a deserter, and his arrest was ordered accordingly. Knowing the governmental intentions he removed himself to a place of hiding, and thereafter a pretty game was played.

The keenest police and other officials were set in search of him, and at last they came by the information that their man had taken refuge in the house of an old friend. They swooped down upon this house, detained the master for interrogation, and posted sentinels outside a particular room for some hours. It is not sufficient in such cases in modern Portugal that no one appears to be in the room; in spite of all investigations he may come forth later from some unsuspected part, as from the floor or the ceiling or from some piece of furniture which had been carefully examined. But the watch dogs of the State did not find their man on this occasion, and his friend declared that though Duarte had indeed been there, he had gone away and he did not know where he had gone.

Dodging the Cordon

Then, there was a report that Duarte had arranged to attend a meeting at a certain place and hour. This time the police felt very confident, and arrangements for the arrest were placed in the hands of a high official, the former naval captain, Madeira. The latter went about his job very thoroughly, and placed a large number of police at different points surrounding the house, drawing a veritable cordon around it. They gradually closed in upon it, and at a given signal rushed forward to take possession. But Duarte and his friends had also made special arrangements for the occasion, and had posted sentinels at many points all round the house, and at the different entrances. These in due course gave the alarm, and Duarte and most of his friends, who were evidently engaged in some conspirators' game, stole their way through an annex to the building and dodged the governmental cordon.

When the police entered they found a table and many chairs, but little besides of any consequence. They did, indeed, lay hold of nine persons who failed to slip through the net, but they all refused absolutely to divulge a single word, and eventually they were set at liberty.

But the most remarkable part of this affair had still to be transacted. Somewhere, Duarte was laughing at the Portuguese Government, and the latter was very angry at the manner in which the former Governor of the Cape Verde Islands was flogging it.

JAPAN'S GERMAN PRISONERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—Two Japanese steamers landed at Sabang, Sumatra, 1900 German prisoners of war en route for Germany. A third boat was expected. These prisoners of war as a rule were quite pleased with their treatment in the Japanese camps.

BRITISH SETTLERS WITHIN THE EMPIRE

Overseas Settlement Committee's Report Shows Importance to Empire and Britain of Problem of Population Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A report for the year ending 1919 issued by the Overseas Settlement Committee indicates the vital importance both to Britain and to the Empire of the problem of the movement of population, both with a view to settlement within the Empire overseas and with a view to emigration to foreign countries.

Emigration from Britain, it will be recalled, came to a full stop during the war, but in the 10 preceding years, 1904-14, the average number of persons who left the country each year with a view to settlement overseas was 250,000, and in one year (1912) the number was about 400,000. Since 1914 very few new settlers have arrived in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; and in Canada, where immigration in that period has been more marked, the settlers have entered from the United States. These undoubtedly are a source of strength to the Empire, but at the present time the need, it is stated, is for new settlers "British by birth and British in sympathies." The quality and distribution of British settlers is obviously a matter of grave import and, as Lord Milner has repeatedly pointed out, the problem must be regarded from the standpoint of the unity of Empire and is not a matter in which conflict of interests should arise between the dominions and the Mother Country.

Demands of Dominions

The chief demand of the dominions, according to the report, is at present for men to settle on the land and for women to undertake domestic work, and the committee urges that a constant flow of overseas settlement is desirable if "not in excess of what the industries of the United Kingdom can afford to spare or in excess of what the dominions can conveniently absorb." The committee does not recommend that His Majesty's Government should encourage any general movement of population with a view to settlement overseas, but it

asserts that a migration of women and juveniles, especially girls, should be encouraged.

In order to ascertain exactly the extent of vacancies for women in the dominions, it has, therefore, with the concurrence of the dominion governments, sent out women delegates to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The reports from Australia and New Zealand are expected this spring. The report from Canada, already laid before the House of Commons, shows that the chief openings for women in that country are for domestic work. Free passages are being extended to former service women and to the dependents of former service men who are accepted as suitable settlers. The committee is also desirous of settling up small hostels under government control in London and Liverpool.

Land Workers Needed

With regard to the settlement of men, the vacancies overseas are mainly for land work. Free passages are being granted to suitable former service men. Provision is also made for allowances in a limited number of cases to enable such persons to take up courses of training in agriculture either at home or overseas.

There are also occasional industrial openings for men and women in the dominions, and the committee is co-operating with the Canadian Government with a view to ascertaining and circulating the knowledge of such openings at home.

In this connection, the committee points out that English settlers are less welcome in the dominions than might be expected, owing to encouragement given at home through various sources to unsuitable settlers to leave the country. The action of certain voluntary societies, who have in the past encouraged settlement overseas too much with the idea of relieving distress and misery at home, is cited as one cause for the transference of unsuitable types to the dominions.

The committee therefore recommends: (1) An early conference on overseas settlement between those ministers of His Majesty's Government

and of the governments of the self-governing dominions specially responsible for such matters; (2) An annual expenditure not exceeding £100,000 in 1920-21 with a view to securing adequate supervision in Great Britain and adequate cooperation with the overseas governments; this expenditure to be additional to the £1,000,000 likely to be required in 1920-21 in connection with the free passage scheme; (3) The immediate enactment of legislation to supervise and control passage brokers and agents, to safeguard the interests of all settlers, particularly at the present moment, former service men and women; and to control propaganda and advertisements connected with overseas settlement within the Empire or emigration to foreign countries.

With regard to the financing of suitable settlers in the dominions in addition to the allowances mentioned above for agricultural training overseas, a grant of £250,000 which may be increased to £500,000 has been made to the committee by the National Relief Fund. This grant is to be used for the benefit of persons who may have suffered as a result of the war and who would be more usefully helped by assistance in settlement overseas, than in any other way.

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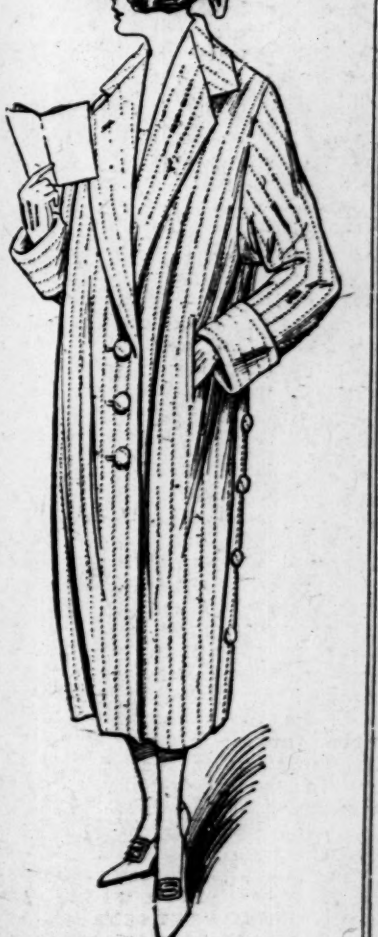
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LACK OF IDEALISM DEPLORED IN SPAIN

As Historic Parties No Longer Exist, a Government Is Required With Ideas and Vision for Spanish Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—There are curious and interesting variations of opinion within the ranks of the Maurist Conservatives, and special attention is directed to them at this juncture when there is so much talk of the possibilities of a new and complete union of the various sections of the Conservative Party. In particular much interest and comment has been bestowed upon an important address delivered in the Centro Theatre by the former Maurist Minister of Works, Mr. Ossorio, this being the first of a series of political and social lectures that have been organized by one of the Conservative newspapers. It could not have been by any means pleasing in detail to the main body of the Maurists, nor even to some of the other Conservative groups. Mr. Ossorio is well respected for a certain calmness and breadth of view, and although a devoted Maurist, does not generally permit himself to be carried away by mere political fancies. A great number of politicians came to hear what he had to say, Mr. Maura himself among them.

After declaring that he was not there to represent any group or party, but solely for the purpose of expressing his personal points of view, he said that every day his confidence and his faith in the person of Don Antonio Maura increased, as likewise his admiration for the noble conception of citizenship he had adopted since the masses broke into the political field in 1913. A large part of these masses did not think as he, the speaker, did, believing themselves, doubtless, that the great social transformation was still many kilometres distant from them, while he, on the contrary, felt that it was but a few kilometres away.

He believed that what Spanish politics suffered from most was the want of idealism, and only in this way could the separation existing between the collective bodies and the individual be explained. The latter prospered and progressed in Spain, whereas the former stood still. In the one case high qualities were observed in the Spaniards, whereas in the other, the collectivities, nobody seemed to think, to yearn, or to do.

Some declared that the politicians were wanting in practical sense, that being true, it was nothing more than a result of their want of idealism. Idealists, despite the fact that so many declared themselves of a contrary way of thinking, were the only possible governors. When the Moors were expelled from Spain in the name of the ideal of religious unity a positive work was accomplished without which there might perhaps exist in Spain today a problem as grave as that of Ireland in England. When, on the famous 2nd of May, the people rose up against the invader, impelled by the idea of patriotism, that was a practical thing to do, and it made possible the continuation of Spanish history.

Proletariat Have Ideals

At the present time it appeared that only the proletariat possessed anything in the nature of an ideal, and even in this case it was a mixture of necessity, doctrinarism, and hatred. The first thing that a man won in his political struggles was civil liberty, afterward he conquered his political rights, and now, let the result weigh upon whomsoever it might, he would gain his economic liberty. It was a lamentable thing that public attention was largely occupied with the violence of the present time, for this prevented others from occupying themselves with the study of the causes, which was the chief thing.

And then, looking upon the state of things in Spain at the present time, Mr. Ossorio referred to the Andalusian problem, demonstrating that it had really been in existence since 1771, and they had been making studies of and reports upon it all the time and yet nothing had been done. This problem would become greater and more acute and the people of those parts would be justified in protesting. In Parliament at the present time it really seemed that nothing was discussed except the order of discussions, which it was not necessary to discuss. Words need not be debated upon; it was the substance that mattered.

Origin of Syndicalism

Then he passed to comment upon the Sindicato Univo, or the general and comprehensive syndicate which has been so much in evidence in the Catalonian difficulties, and he said that outside Spain this kind of thing had been useful and essential, and even within Spain the general syndicate of the Asturian miners had been recognized as efficacious by Mr. Cambó himself. Syndicalism came into being to limit the abuses of the power of the State, and it was only combatable when, through a perversion, it was converted into an abusive, revolutionary, and secret power. The only solution of the difficulties of the time was to make a change in the conception of property.

Mr. Ossorio said that as the result of the questions that the Institute of Social Reforms had submitted to the alcaldes of the Province of Cordova, upon the state of the working classes, it was found that 12,500 had their food assured to them, and that 14,800 were without it. Such a thing as that could not and must not be. There were thousands of hectares that might be colonized, but the lands continued at the mercy of the owner, and the families were held in a state of submission to the master. Here in Spain

the land was either not cultivated at all or it was cultivated badly; they must bring wheat from America, but the rights of the landlords must not be disturbed. Adequate cultivation must be made compulsory, and they must gradually expropriate any law that the landlord did not want and either could not or did not know how to cultivate. Riots took place in the cities, but revolutions were born in the country.

Concentrations Useless

And then the orator touched upon political points as they are presented to the parties, declaring that what are known as the historic parties could not and ought not to govern, for the simple reason that they no longer existed. Nothing that was good could ever be produced from concentrations. "From the juice of many lemons," said he, "a sweet liquid can never be produced, and we ought not to proceed to concentrations (with those we have executed). There was one thing that might be tried, and that was to present to Parliament a government that might be without numerical force, but one with ideas, a plan, and a vision of Spanish problems. If Parliament continued what it was today the people would decree its dissolution and a dictatorship would be established that would be born of the popular will which was the only legitimate title of dictatorship.

"When I say these things to my friends," he remarked at the end, "they say to me, 'But then, are you a Bolshevik?' I reply, 'And are you a Menshevik?' It is clear that they do not understand me. Some ask, 'But is that right?' I say 'Can there be in 1920, anything that, being right, must not exist? The transformation goes on apace, present society is disappearing without any remedy; some months more of intransigence and we shall have bequeathed to our children a future pregnant with sorrows; a moment of reasoned understanding and we shall have saved the country.'

New Politics Needed

There was very great applause at the finish of what was regarded from all points of view as a highly important address, and one which, in some respects, coming from an advanced and influential Conservative, a Maurist, was sufficiently remarkable. Naturally it has been keenly commented upon, and one turns with interest to the editorial references in the "Epoca," the Datist organ, since Mr. Ossorio had made it very plain that for his part he was not in favor of any Conservative combinations feeling that they must strike out in entirely new politics.

The "Epoca" does not fail to make its critical points. It agrees with Ossorio's view that only a profound economic reorganization of society will be able to offer a remedy for the consequences of the revolutionary danger. But it considers also that to speak of the "social functions" of property, and not to speak to the working classes also of the "social functions" of labor, is to run the risk of having his speech regarded as an encouragement to revolutionary propaganda instead of a step on the road of social reorganization, although that might not be the intention of Ossorio.

Daily Stupidities Pursued

On the other hand the "Sol" treating with contempt the sterile manoeuvres of the most important sections of the political right in the country, praises the former Minister of Works and speaks of the nobility with which he maintains an appearance of solitude which is an irritant to his political associates in the pursuit of their daily stupidities. Maurism, it said, influenced by the political machinations of Mr. Clerva, was separating itself lamentably from its most serious and profound meaning.

Mr. Ossorio was the first preacher of Maurism in the turbulent days that dawned for Spanish Conservatives when the King called Mr. Dato to the leadership of the party, and the ideas put forward in this speech gave him a sane and strong superiority over the crowd of propagandists who maintained a constant struggle against the truly liberal section or the Left. From his lips the policy of the Right took on a more human and more modern sense. If the crowds that were today camped in the tents of Mr. Maura and Mr. Clerva wished to understand their patriotic mission they would hasten to attach themselves to the truths that were here expressed, not without a certain sympathetic brusqueness, by the Aragonese deputy. But it was doubted whether anything of the kind would happen, and that the lordling would, in these times of political frivolity, easily overcome the enthusiasm who wished to contribute to the highest and purest good of Spain.

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CIVIL SERVICE WORK OF BRITISH WOMEN

Whitley Council, It Is Said, Does Not Recognize Fitness of Women to Enter Higher Posts of the Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Discussing the report of the joint committee of the Civil Service National Whitley Council with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss F. M. Wood, of the Women's Industrial League, said: "While we acknowledge the work done by the committee during the six months since the Whitley Council was appointed, and their due consideration of women's claim to enter the civil service on equal terms with men, we cannot agree that women's claim has been recognized or that women are by any means satisfied with the recommendations of the committee."

"Such phrases as 'in the direction of meeting this claim' and 'we are working a field of strictly limited experience' are unsatisfactory to women, as showing that the committee does not yet think that women have proved that they are fitted to fill the higher administrative posts of the civil service. In fact, the committee would like to be allowed full and liberal opportunities of proving their fitness and administrative capacity."

Organizing Ability Shown

"But could not the committee have recognized that women were afforded opportunities of proving their worth during the war, and, although they may not have filled the particular posts in the civil service to which they now claim admission, they have filled posts both in the government service and out of it that require quite as much administrative and organizing genius, tact, ability in making decisions, and formulating policies, as the higher civil service posts?"

Miss Wood also objected to the fact that the mode of recruitment of women to the administrative and executive groups is to be different from that of men. Men are to be selected by an open competitive written examination, but women by impartial and authoritative boards.

Methods of Examination

"While accepting that the written examination is by no means an infallible test of ability," Miss Wood said, "I think it is generally agreed that it is a fairer test than selection by boards, with or without recommendation from heads of departments."

"Then there is the question of pay," she continued. "The Report lays down that 'the minimum in each class should be the same for women and for men, and the incremental rates should be identical up to a point. That is, after a point, women are to be paid less than men for the same work. The principle of equal pay for equal work, which the Women's Industrial League supports," she said, "is becoming generally accepted. Industrially, commercially, and professionally, and the Civil Service will make an invidious distinction if it accepts the recommendation of the Whitley Council Committee."

"The Report is considerably more appreciative of women's ability than the Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, but even if their recommendations are adopted, women cannot yet feel that their claim has been fully recognized or their reasons for discontent completely removed. If

GOLF

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the committee were bolder in recommending their employment in all grades of the Service, women are willing to stand or fall on their own merits, once they are given the chance of proving their ability to do the work.

Skill of Women During War

"During the war, women acquired a vast amount of skill and knowledge in engineering processes, woodwork trades and many other directions in which they were previously unskilled and untrained. More than one woman's organization is now endeavoring to secure that this form of national wealth should be utilized, instead of being left idle. We are told, however, that women should confine their attention to more domestic duties. While not agreeing that all women are fitted for domestic life, and certainly objecting that women should be forced into it, I recognize that there are thousands of women who are able to undertake domestic duties and many that are able to cater for vast masses of people. But even in this sphere, women are not allowed full scope. For instance, the Consumers Council, appointed to assist the Ministry of Food in its work, consists of 23 members, of whom only 4 are women. "Women must look to it," Miss Wood concluded, "that they have full representation on all public bodies that are concerned with women. This is one of the objects of the Women's Industrial League, which is working to secure equality of opportunity for all women, and this, of course, carries with it the claim to be fully represented."

NEW INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTION COURT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—The conference of delegates for the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland and Holland for the drafting of a plan for a Court of International Jurisdiction, which took place at The Hague recently, has invited the Netherlands Government to lay the result of their work before the secretariat of the League of Nations.

The main points on which the conference has arrived at an agreement are: Absolute equality of the states in the appointment of the members of the court, said appointment to be made by the League of Nations conference; absolute differentiation between arbitration and jurisdiction; and keeping the court and its work apart from all political influence.

Nominations for appointment are to be made by the members of the League of Nations, the judges to be appointed either for nine years or for life. They will have to reside in the city forming the seat of the court. The salaries and further general expenditure to be borne by the members of the league jointly. Only states can apply to the court as plaintiffs or defendants. Interests of private individuals can only be dealt with if the states to which they belong apply to the court. The court can only deal with subjects of an international legal nature.



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SCHEME TO ALTER STATUS IN CANADA

Proposal to Confer Upon Parliament Right to Amend Constitution Is Received With Caution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The proposal that the newly acquired national status of the Dominion of Canada shall be given an outward and visible sign by conferring upon the Parliament of Canada a conditional right to make constitutional changes without intervention of the Parliament of the United Kingdom is received with the utmost caution by the statesmen and legislators of the Province of Quebec—the French-speaking section of the Dominion, watchful of its rights and suspicious of any innovation that may in some way work out to its detriment.

The British North America Act is the great bulwark of the Province of Quebec, and statesmen here think it a good thing to let well enough alone. They point out the danger of investing Parliament with the authority of changing the Constitution in matters affecting the rights and privileges of the people of this or of any other province, an authority which they think it is easy to imagine might be so employed as to prove injurious to the unity, welfare, and progress of the Dominion. It must be remembered that the French-Canadians, who make up the overwhelming majority of the Province of Quebec, are in a minority in Canada as a whole, and unless it is made absolutely clear that Quebec's position is safe from attack for all time, it is extremely unlikely that the statesmen of this Province will consent to any constitutional changes depriving minorities of such protection as the British Parliament affords. Bearing in mind what has been said here, the significance of the following statement on the subject, made by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, is apparent.

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PURE SEED LAW IS AIDING THE FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The pure seed law passed in Illinois last year is working out to the decided advantage of farmers in the State, reports a bulletin issued by the state seed analyst for the Illinois Agricultural Association. There has been no trouble in enforcing the law, as all the reputable seed companies have been glad to cooperate. Out of 3000 samples of seed tested, 350 were not up to the standard required by the law and so could not be used in the State. The samples rejected contained large amounts of noxious weed seed, and their rejection prevented the sowing of large acreages to weeds.

"I agree that the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada should be Canadian in the widest sense of the word, but if the proposed amendment to the British North America Act will enable the Dominion Parliament to change the Constitution of Canada in regard to such subjects as civil law, education, religion, the powers of the provinces to tax, and other powers held exclusively by the provinces since confederation in 1867—including Quebec's position as the pivotal Province in regard to representation in Parliament—I am of opinion that the intended change is open to serious objections."

"I doubt whether the discussion on these difficult questions in the Canadian Parliament would be conducive to the unity, welfare, and progress of our country which are so much desired by all Canadians."

"BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The American Library Association movement of "books for everybody" had its initial conference of the west in Oakland yesterday. Librarians and library trustees of the leading public and university libraries of northern California, Utah, and Nevada gathered at the call of Milton J. Ferguson, California State Librarian and regional director of the enlarged program organization of the association.

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The Spring Dress For Women



Long waisted Dress of navy or black taffeta, finished at the waist with a cord belt and buckle. The tunic skirt is puffed at the bottom. Sizes 36 to 44. Price \$49.50.



Taffeta Frocks with fitted bodice. The three-tiered skirt, V-neck and short sleeves are edged with fringed flutings of the taffeta. Sizes 36 to 42. Price \$49.50.



The flutings down each side of this navy blue taffeta frock give the bouffant effect that is so much desired for spring. The rest is of embroidered lattice. Sizes 36 and 38. Price \$49.50.

Other Dresses of taffeta—Georgette, tricotette, wool jersey, Voile, linen, organza and gingham are priced up to \$298.00.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOULD IS WINNER
IN STRAIGHT SETS

Defends His Court Tennis Title
by Defeating C. S. Cutting,
6-3, 6-0, 6-1, in the Challenge
Round, Amateur Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Jay Gould,
the outstanding champion of court
tennis, gave another demonstration of
his supremacy in the challenge round
of the national amateur championship
in his match with C. S. Cutting, the
challenger who won the final round
of the tournament, Saturday.

The first set began with Cutting
serving. He took the first point on
a service net by Gould, and when he
reached 30-15 on two chances he had
a slight advantage. He scored the first
on a net by Gould, and after losing the
second, sent a glancing shot in the
dedans for the first game. He
continued to score shots into the de-
dons, but Gould developed a place-
ment shot off the tambour that was
unplayable and carried off the next
three games. A loss of a chase by
Gould, followed by a grille by Cutting,
gave the latter the next game, but
Gould continued his play for the cor-
ner and except on return of service
seemed invincible.

Cutting took the eighth game on a
winning chase and a net by Gould, and
followed this by a dedans shot, but
Gould won the next on two place-
ments and a tambour shot. This gave
him the set 6-3.

At the start of the second set,
Gould, finding his service was handled
by Cutting with considerable skill,
changed his game and, maneuvering
to play on the receiving side of the
net, developed a terrific attack on the
dedans. In the first three games he
scored five dedans in 12 shots. This
style of play forced Cutting to play a
volley game in defense, and Gould's
cuts caused many net and out shots
by Cutting. Except in the fifth game
this set was one-sided in conse-
quence, finally going to Gould without
the loss of a game.

Gould continued his victorious
career in the third set, taking the first
five games with the loss of only three
points, most of his strokes landing
into the net. In the sixth game, how-
ever, two clever dedans shots and a
placement gave him the game, and
another placement started him off at
15-love in the next. But drives into
the net and the loss of a chase by a
clever placement shot by Gould ended
the rally and the match.

In the fixed points, Gould won 3
grilles and 9 dedans, while Cutting
scored 2 grilles, 7 dedans and one in
the winning gallery. The summary
and point score:

NATIONAL AMATEUR COURT TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP

Challenge Round

Jay Gould, holder, defeated C. S. Cut-
ting, challenger, 6-3, 6-0, 6-1.

First Set

Gould.....2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 6—30
Cutting.....4 2 1 1 4 2 4 4 1 3—21

Second Set

Gould.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6—26
Cutting.....2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1—12

Third Set

Gould.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6—26
Cutting.....0 1 1 1 0 4 1 1—8

DATES FOR GOLF
PLAY ANNOUNCED

Massachusetts Association Has
Arranged Splendid Series of
Matches Starting April 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The list of
tournaments to be conducted this year
under the auspices of the Massachu-
setts Golf Association, as given out
recently by officials of that body, fol-
lows:

1920 TOURNAMENTS UNDER AUS-
PICES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
GOLF ASSOCIATION

April 19—Lexington Golf Club, Lexing-
ton; 23-26—Wollaston Golf Club, Mont-
clair.

May 1—Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair;
13-14—Woodland Golf Club, Auburn;
15-16—The Country Club, Brook-
line; 21-22—Salem Golf Club, Salem; 23-
24—Oakley Country Club, Watertown; 25-26—
Framingham Country Club, Framingham.

June 4—Brookline Country Club, Brook-
line; 11-12—The Country Club, Brook-
line; 13—Fall River Country Club, Fall
River; 17—Lexington Golf Club, Lexing-
ton; 18—Mt. Pleasant Golf Club, Lowell;
23-24—Country Club of Springfield, Spring-
field; 25-26—Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham.

July 13-14-17—Winchester Country Club,
Winchester; 21—Wollaston Golf Club,
Montclair; 23-25-26—The Country Club,
Brookline; 27-28-29—Essex Country Club,
Brookline; 30—Meadow Brook Golf
Club, Reading.

August 5-7—Country Club of Pitts-
field, Pittsfield; 6-7—Hathery Golf Club,
No. Scituate; 6-7—Rockport Country Club,
Rockport; 11-12-13-14—Stockbridge Golf
Club, Stockbridge; 13-14—Plymouth Coun-
try Club, Plymouth; 15—Wollaston Golf
Club, Montclair; 19-20-21—Worcester Coun-
try Club, Worcester; 21—Eas Rocks Golf
Club, Gloucester; 23—Mt. Pleasant Golf
Club, Lowell; 25-26—Kewwood Country
Club, Salem; 26—Woodland Golf Club,
Auburn.

September 2-4—Highland Country Club,
Attleboro; 4—Scituate Country Club, Sci-
tuate; 4-5—Vesper Country Club, Lowell;
8-9-10—Winchester Country Club, Win-
chester; 10—Belmont Country Club, Waver-
ley; 10-11—Commonwealth Country Club,
Chestnut Hill; 10-11—Brookline Country
Club, Cambridge; 17-18—Merrimack Valley
Country Club, Methuen; 17-18—Albany
Golf Club, West Newton; 23-24-25—Wood-
land Golf Club, Auburn; 24-25—Walley
Country Club, Walley; 25-26—Oakley Country
Club, Watertown.

October 1-2—Concord Golf Club, Con-
cord; 1-2—Salem Golf Club, Salem; 8-9—
Gould Newbury Golf Club, Newburyport;
8-9—Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose; 15-16—
Essex Country Club, West Newton.
Invitation.

CANN ESTABLISHES A
NEW 220-YARD RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The World's
record time for the 220-yard swim-
ming championship was broken here
Saturday by Tedford Cann of the De-
troit Athletic Club with a time of
2m. 21.4-5s. The previous mark of
2m. 21.3-5s. was held by Norman
Ross.

Clement Browne of the Chicago
Athletic Association was second, nos-
ing out Perry McGillivray of the
Illinois Athletic Club by a foot. Mc-
Gillivray and Browne swam the last
20 yards stroke for stroke. Cann led
the field after 150 yards, winning by
7 yards.

The New York Swimming Associa-
tion team of girls won the junior
relay for 440 yards, setting a record
of 5m. 3.2-5s. Miss Thelma Payne
of the Multnemah Athletic Club of
Portland, Oregon, again won the
diving championship for women.

COLUMBIA CREW
IS PROGRESSING

Coach J. C. Rice Has Boated
Three Varsity Crews and Has
30 Freshmen Also Working
Out Daily

NEW YORK, New York—In spite of
the delays caused by the ice in the
rivers, the Columbia University crew
is beginning to show progress, though
no predictions as to its ultimate con-
dition can yet be hazarded. J. C. Rice,
the veteran coach, has boated three
crews for the varsity, while 30 fresh-
men are also working daily, though no
selection has been made so far for the
first boat.

The main problem before the coach
at the present time is to balance the
port and starboard sides of the first
crew, as at the present time the port
side is much stronger and heavier. A
possible improvement may be brought
about by the shift of Paul Gallico, now
rowing number four on the port side,
to the starboard side. Other changes
contemplated include the removal of
Sidney Waldeck, the stroke of the
second crew, into the varsity and the
addition of John Kraus a veteran of
past years who has just reported for
work having been prevented heretofore
by his work in the law school. He
will work in the third boat until the
rough edges are smoothed off.

The crew will begin the strict train-
ing period in a short time, and will
live at the Union Boat Club, on the
Harlem River, according to the new
reciprocal arrangement between the
club and the crew management. This
will be a great advantage, as the
course on the Harlem is much more
sheltered and better results may be
expected.

The first race of the season will be
against the Yale crews, recent victors
over Pennsylvania, and will take place
on the Housatonic at Derby, Connecti-
cut, on April 24. The crews of the
United States Naval Academy will be
rowed on the Severn at Annapolis on
May 8, and both varsity and fresh-
man crews will compete at the Ameri-
can Henley on May 29. The final com-
petitions of the season will be the
intercollegiate at Poughkeepsie, which
are fixed this year for July 1.
The present boating of the varsity
crew with their classes and weights
is as follows:

Boat—Charles Saacke, '20.....158
No. 2—Robert Curry (Capt.), '22.....170
No. 3—E. E. Swinburne, '20.....158
No. 4—Paul Gallico, '20.....185
No. 5—Donald Herman, '21.....179
No. 6—F. L. Scott, '20.....181
No. 7—L. S. vanHouten, '20.....181
No. 8—Duncan Leys, '20.....160
No. 9—Coxswain—D. L. Brush, '21

YALE RECOGNIZES
RIFLE SHOOTING

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Rifle
shooting has been recognized by the
Yale Athletic Association as a minor
sport and organization of teams on
that basis has been sanctioned. H. S.
Thorn '20, of Bridgeport, Connecticut,
will captain the varsity team, and
C. P. Williams, of Albany, N. Y., the
freshman team. A rifle club will be
formed and from it, by means of try-
outs, squads of 15 chosen from which
the teams will be made up. Tele-
graphic matches will be shot with
Harvard April 14, Dartmouth, April
30, and Massachusetts Institute of
Technology May 10. An intercol-
legiate schedule is sought. The fresh-
men will shoot Albany Academy April
13 and Harvard freshmen April 16.

BATES BASEBALL SCHEDULE

LEWISTON, Maine—Revised dates
for the Bates College baseball team
as announced follow:

April 14—Port Williams at Bates; 17
—Farwell at Bates; 19—Bowdoin Col-
lege at Bates (exhibition); 22—Bates Col-
lege at Lowell Textile School; 23—Bates
College at Boston University; 24—Bates
College at New Hampshire State College.
May 1—University of Maine at Bates;
5—Boston University at Bates; 7-21.
Anselm's at Bates; 8—Bates College at
Colby; 13—Bates College at Port Wil-
liams; 15—University of Maine at Lew-
iston; 18—Norwich University at Bates; 22
—Bates College at Maine; 26—Bates Col-
lege at Bowdoin; 27—Bates College at
Boston College; 28—Colby College at
Bates; 21—Bowdoin College at Bates.
June 4, a. m.—Bates College at Bowdoin.

YALE MARKSMEN REPORT

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Candi-
dates for the Yale University Gun Club
have been called out by Capt. G. L.
Luthy '20, who announces that shoots
for beginners as well as for more ex-
perienced men will be part of the sea-
son's program.

MICHIGAN HAS
A LARGE ARRAY

Baseball Squad at the Wolverine
Institution Is Almost Unprece-
dented in Numbers—Strength
Lies in a Splendid Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—The Uni-
versity of Michigan will win the base-
ball championship of the Intercol-
legiate Conference Athletic Associa-
tion for the third successive time
this spring if the numbers, spirit,
and early form of the large trainings
squad are proper criteria. Seldom
in Wolverine athletic annals has so
large a number of candidates re-
ported for a varsity sport as have
turned out for baseball this spring.
Already the squad has received three
cuts, but almost four equally matched
teams may be constructed from the
37 remaining candidates, according to
Coach Carl Lundgren.

Six weeks of strenuous indoor
work in the gymnasium have pre-
ceded the first diamond workouts,
which are now taking place in Ferry
Field. The infield is in fine form,
due largely to gymnasium practice,
and offensive development, impossible
indoors, will now occupy a consid-
erable portion of the training time.

The team is headed this year by
Capt. V. H. Parks '21, who was the
star pitcher on last season's nine.
Parks is unusual among collegiate
players for the apparently effortless
character of his pitching. Inning
after inning he seems to offer an un-
diminished amount of speed, curves,
and control, in the same matter-of-
fact way.

Alternating with Parks for the
more regular pitching assignments,
probably, will be E. E. Ruzicka '21,
who left Michigan's varsity nine two
years ago to join the army. Ruzicka
lacks something of Parks' control, but
he goes far toward making up this
deficiency with an abundance of
speed and curves. H. J. Saunders '21,
a veteran of two years' standing, was
only a dependable relief pitcher until
last year, when he stepped into the
breach in one of the games which de-
cided the Conference championship
and displayed a brand of hurling
which was a revelation even to his
coach.

C. C. Hubacke '22, R. T. Garrieppe
'22, and R. F. Schultz '21 are the new
candidates for the pitching staff. The
first two have more speed than con-
trol, but will probably acquire this
last important quality in the course
of the season. Schultz has not had
sufficient trial to give conclusive evi-
dence as to his ability.

L. B. Genebach '21 seems to be
the leading candidate for catcher.
Of rather light build, he was half
back on the football team two years
ago, and both on the diamond and grid-
iron, has shown first-class quality.
Vieing with him for the catcher's po-
sition are T. M. Bigelow '21, and J. C.
Taggart '20. Both of the latter are
dependable men, and the final choice
will probably hinge on the comparative
hitting ability of the candidates.

Five men are contesting for the po-
sition at first base. In the order
of their present standing, they are:
S. O. Broome '22, F. J. Novak '21, H.
E. Hays '21, J. P. Newell '23, and M.
H. Weinberg '22. Here, too, one of the
decisive factors in the final choice
will be comparative hitting strength.

At second a four-cornered struggle
is being waged by C. M. Wimbles '25,
A. J. Karpus '21, P. G. Hanna '20,
and L. B. Middleitch '22. The first
two are natural infielders of the same
general type. Karpus has already
shown himself to be a general utility
man, having been tried at second,
third, and shortstop with almost equal
success. He is, moreover, a depend-
able hitter, and will almost certainly
find a place on the team. Wimbles'
natural ability is likely to insure him
a place, while the others will prob-
ably find themselves on the substitute
squad for the first games, at least.

At third, E. G. Mraz '21, who led
the Western Conference batting list in
1918, will get first choice. Mraz, the
most dependable hitter on the Wol-
verine team for two years, plays
shortstop as well as third base; but
the standing of K. T. Knode '20, an
all-conference selection for short in
1917 and 1918, will probably secure
the latter position for Knode. M. B.
Hoffman '22 and H. E. Frye '23 are
also contestants for these positions,
and in view of their reputed batting
ability will probably get into one or
more games.

The outfield will probably be made
up of the most dependable hitters who
are in excess at other positions. Be-
sides these are E. P. Langenhans '20,
J. S. Perrin '20, G. W. Froemke '21,
P. J. van Boven '20, and W. E. Kirch-
gessner '20, all of whom have had
more experience and all of whom are
more or less dexterous with the bat.

The foregoing intimates that Michi-
gan's strength will lie, as in former
years, in its hitting. Coach Lundgren
invariably gives preference to the man
with an eye for the pitcher's ball.
Perfect fielding he takes more or less
for granted, and is willing, it seems,
to tutor fielding deficiencies person-
ally whenever such deficiencies are
accompanied by batting strength.

The schedule this year is one of the
most arduous ever played by a Michi-
gan team. After meeting the Con-
ference teams, Michigan will cross
bats with the University of California
nine, and thus will give an opportu-
nity to judge the comparative
strength of western and middle-west-
ern collegiate baseball. This test will
be the more interesting because Cali-
fornia will meet some of the best
teams in the east before coming to
Ann Arbor May 25 and June 22 and 23.

During the spring holidays the
Michigan nine will tour the South,
meeting such teams as those of the
University of Kentucky, Alabama
Polytechnic Institute, University of
Georgia, and Vanderbilt College.
Michigan's "Big Ten" schedule is
as follows:

April 24—University of Michigan at
Indiana.
May 1—University of Michigan at Ohio
State; 7—Purdue University at Michigan;
8—University of Wisconsin at Michigan;
15—Ohio State University at Michigan;
17—University of Michigan at Iowa; 20—
Ohio State University at Michigan; 22—
University of Iowa at Michigan; 23—Uni-
versity of Illinois at Michigan.
June 4—University of Wisconsin at
Michigan; 5—University of Michigan at
Illinois.

MANY NEW MEN
AT IOWA STATE

Only Six Players Who Won
Their Letters in 1919 Have
Returned to Squad—Quantity
of Talent Is Not Lacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—A number of changes
will have to be made in the makeup of
the Iowa State College baseball team,
which won the Missouri Valley Confer-
ence championship last year, before it
takes the field this spring. Only six
men who won letters last year are try-
ing out for places. The squad, which
originally numbered almost 50, has
been cut to 30 by Coach C. W. Mayer.

Although the schedule opens April
16 with a two-game series against
Washington University at St. Louis,
Missouri, the Iowa State men have had
comparatively little outdoor practice.
The weather necessitated a late start
and has frequently broken in on the
work. As a result, the coaches are
still unable to predict the probable
lineup or batting order.

The chief difficulty that the coaches
are facing is the development of an
adequate pitching staff. E. W. Plagge
'20, the mainstay on the mound last
year, is in good form again, but up to
the present no one has been found to
alternate with him. Several men are
being given a chance on the mound,
however, and it is thought that out of
the number a relief pitcher can be
developed. Among these men the most
promising are J. A. Morrison '22, G. R.
van Sickle '20, E. R. Handley '20, and
R. H. Watkins '20.

Plagge, who is captain of the nine,
is going in good shape. He is credited
with being the main cog in the Ames
victories of last year, and seems to
be promising equally well this sea-
son. Van Sickle is attracting consid-
erable attention. He has been a
little wild so far, but it is thought
that his trouble will be eliminated
with a little more outdoor work.

Back of the plate V. B. Vanderloo
'20, is the main reliance. He won
his letter last year, playing a con-
sistent game throughout the season.
To a certain extent, however, he has
lacked accuracy in throwing to second
base. Besides Vanderloo, G. W.
Moses '22 is expected to do some of
the catching.

For the infield positions Coach
Mayer has the same combination
that played last year, besides a num-
ber of experienced younger players.
L. T. Janda '20, who has played first
base for two years, is striving for
this position against R. E. Orr '22
and C. C. Christie '21.

E. W. Thayer '21, who worked at
second last year, seems to have the
inside track for the same place again,
although J. V. Finn '21 is giving him
considerable competition. W. L. Davis
'21, who got out of the army in time
last year to finish up the season, is
out for the shortstop position against
several new men. At third the coaches
are relying on H. B. Schneider '21,
who has already played two years on
the team.

The outfield is not so well supplied
with veterans. A. G. Davidson '20 is
the only man who has played one of
these positions on former teams. He
or possibly O. W. Knutson '21, will
probably be used in left field. David-
son made a name for himself last
year as a hitter, and he is also valua-
ble as a left-handed pitcher. Other
men who are working in the field are
H. J. Montgomery '20, J. M. Currie '22,
D. R. Theophilus '20 and H. M. Cap-
per '21.

The schedule, to which several other
games will probably be added, con-
sists of 15 contests, all but three of
which are with conference teams.
The schedule is as follows:

April 16-17—Iowa State at Washington
University; 23-24—University of Kansas
at Iowa State; 28—Drake University at
Iowa State.
May 3-4—Washington University at
Iowa State; 18—University of Iowa
at Iowa State; 21-22—University of Missouri
at Iowa State; 24—Morningside College
at Iowa State; 26—Iowa State at Uni-
versity of Iowa.
June 1—Iowa State at Drake; 4-5—
Iowa State at University of Kansas.

NEW BASEBALL DATES
FOR COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Maine—The Colby
College athletic authorities have an-
nounced the revised baseball schedule
for the coming season as follows:

April 19—University of Maine at Colby
(exhibition); 20—Colby College at Boston
University; 21—Colby College at Holy
Cross; 22—Bates College at Massachu-
setts Agricultural College; 23—Colby Col-
lege vs. St. Anselm's at Manchester.
May 1—Colby College at Bowdoin; 6-8—
St. Anselm's College at Colby; 8-9—Bates
College at Colby; 12—Colby College at
Maine; 17—Colby College at Boston Col-
lege; 18—Colby College at Tufts; 19—Colby
College at Lowell Textile School; 23—Bowdoin
College at Colby; 29—Colby College at
Bates.
June 5—University of Maine at Colby.

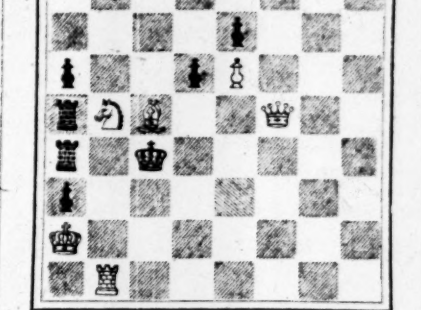
CHESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROBLEM NO. 147

By Cummings Mansfield

Black, 7 pieces



White, 6 pieces
White to play and mate in 2 moves

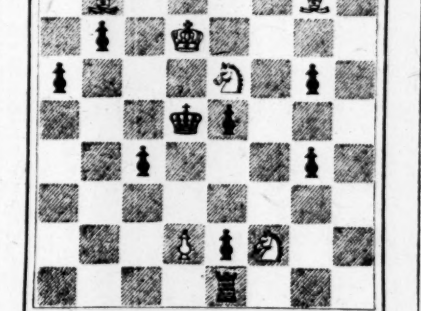
PROBLEM NO. 148

By W. J. Kennard

Melrose, Massachusetts

Composed especially for The Christian
Science Monitor

Black, 9 pieces



White, 6 pieces
White to play and mate in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 145. 1. P-B4 2. P-B6 3. B-K3

No. 146. 1. P-B6 2. B-K3 3. B-K1

1. B-B7 2. B-B7 3. P-BP

1. B-B7 2. B-B7 3. P-BP

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS
MARKET FINANCE

Manufacturing Corporations in Favorable Position as Regards Surplus Assets, but Ready Money Is in Great Demand

Special To The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The money market is coming to have a greater and greater effect on the entire cotton goods situation, and the tightness of money, the restriction of credit, and the prospect that it will continue for some time to come constitute the principal, if not the only cloud in sight so far as the cotton goods markets are concerned. Cotton manufacturing corporations were never in as favorable a position as they are at present with regard to surplus of assets over liabilities. A great many of them have surplus, greater than their entire capital, but, despite this fact, they are finding it difficult to get enough liquid money to do business.

With wages two and one-half times as high as they were before the war, with cotton costing between 70 cents and \$1.25 a pound and with coal and other incidental supplies costing far more than in ordinary times, the mills find that despite their large surpluses, they are compelled to borrow more heavily than ever before. Some have turned to the expedient of getting cotton brokerage houses and shippers with whom they do business to carry a portion of their cotton purchases until such time as the cotton is wanted for use. Others have taken the bull by the horns and issued additional shares of capital to provide additional ready money to do business on.

In the same way, enormously increased amounts of money and credit are necessary for the distributors of cotton goods, and here is where the restriction in credit accommodations from the banks is having a serious effect on business. Already there are many instances that could be cited where the lack of sufficient credit accommodation has compelled radical curtailment of purchases. How much it is going to cut down the aggregate volume of business for the season remains to be seen.

Higher Prices Seen
Cotton goods prices were very strong during the past week and with further wage increases in prospect, and indications of a possibly serious shortage of raw cotton and consequently of extremely high prices for the raw material, there is every promise that they will not only continue to be high but will go even higher. Retail prices for fall of 1920 and for the spring of 1921 must of necessity be tremendously higher even than the present high levels. The problem is whether the consumer is going to be able, even with the high wages that are being paid to workers today, to pay such high prices without radically curtailing his volume of purchases. Conservative operators are apt to think that the present market is the result of the fact that wages went up so rapidly that they outdistanced retail prices for the moment and gave the public an increased purchasing power that was disproportionately larger. Now that retail prices are fast closing up the gap and establishing the former balance, they dread a sudden contraction of demand as soon as the public finds its suddenly swelled income has no more real purchasing power than before. The real test, they say, will come on the ability of the financial system of the country to withstand the strain put upon it by the enormous expansion of the amount of money necessary to do business on such a high level of prices.

Print Cloth Market

Print cloth yarn fabrics ruled higher last week, with the mills asking 26 to 26½ cents for 38½ inch 64 by 60s, other constructions being priced in proportion. Business went forward in fair volume, especially for deliveries during the next three months, the pressure being unusually strong for spot and nearby goods.

Fine combed yarn fabrics were relatively quiet, due to a considerable degree to the reluctance of mills to take further business on the present basis of prices until after the uncertainty as to increased production costs had been dissipated. Plain styles of goods were available in second hands, but at prices almost equal to what the mills were quoting. The market, however, is hungry for fancies and novelties and almost any price is obtainable for them if the mills care to take the business. Moreover, the operatives have grown so independent that they will not work on difficult constructions requiring painstaking effort so long as they can procure plenty of employment on the plain constructions that can be produced with so much less effort. Consequently, the mills, in order to hold their working force, have been compelled to turn away the great bulk of this otherwise very attractive business.

Yarns have been comparatively quiet, with purchases confined to small quantities sufficient for the most immediate needs. Prices, however, remain very firm, being stiffened considerably by the advance in raw cotton. Heavy requirements for yarn known to exist have not yet been covered and the market is in such a position that any great increase in demand is likely to force prices up radically.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.20 off ½c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver ½d. higher at 69½d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	95	97½	96½
Am Can & Pk	48	48½	47½
Am Car & Pk	143½	145½	142½
Am Inter Corp	103½	104	100½
Am Loco	104½	106½	104½
Am Smelters	88½	89½	87½
Am Sugar	137	138½	136½
Am Tel & Tel	97½	97½	96½
Am Woolen	133½	135½	131
Anaconda	63	63½	62
Atchafalpa	81½	82	81½
Atchafalpa W. I.	170½	171½	168½
B & O	23½	23½	22½
Bald Loco	143½	144	140½
Beth Steel B	99	99½	96½
Can Pac	122½	122½	121½
Cent Leather	87	87	85
Chandler	158	158	155
Chic M & St P	36½	36½	35½
Chic R I & Pac	34½	35	34½
Chino	37½	37½	36½
Cornale	108	107	104½
Cruce Steel	266	270	260
Cuba C Sugar	55½	56½	55½
do pfd	82½	82½	82½
End Johnson	115½	115½	114½
Gen Motors	370	371	361
do new	37	37	36
Goodrich	70	71	68½
Int Paper	83	83	81½
Inspirator	58½	59½	58½
Kennecott	21½	21½	21½
Marine	28½	28½	26½
do pfd	96½	97½	95½
Mex Pet	200	202	197½
Middlesex	48	48	47
Mo Pacific	26½	26½	26½
N Y Central	71½	71½	71
N Y N H & H	32½	32½	31½
No Pacific	78½	78½	77½
Pack	104	104	101
do B	98½	102	98½
Penn	41½	41½	40½
Pierce-Arrow	67	67	67
Punta Sugar	97	108½	97
Reading	84	84	82
Rep Iron & Steel	113½	113½	109½
Roy Dutch of N Y	107½	107½	105½
Sinclair	42½	42½	41½
So Pac	108½	108½	107½
Studebaker	119½	120½	118
Texas Co	209	209	206
Tex & Pac	42½	42½	41½
Transcont Oil	24½	24½	23½
Un Pac	118½	118½	118½
Un Pac pfd	113	113	110½
U S Steel	105½	105½	104½
U S Realty	65½	65½	63
Utah Copper	76½	77½	76½
Vanadium	83	83	81½
Westinghouse	52½	52½	51½
Westinghouse pfd	52½	52½	51½
Total sales 1,174,500 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	96.38	96.38	96.64
Lib 4s	91.02	91.10	91.00
Lib 4½s	88.70	88.70	87.90
Lib 1st 4½s	91.20	91.30	90.90
Lib 2d 4½s	88.86	88.86	87.94
Lib 3d 4½s	92.00	92.02	91.68
Lib 4th 4½s	88.90	88.90	88.14
Vict 4½s	97.50	97.50	97.22
Vict 4½s	97.46	97.46	97.24

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	98½	98½	98½
City of Paris 6s	89	89	88½
City of Marseilles 6s	89½	89½	89½
Un King 5½s 1921	94½	94½	94½
Un King 5½s 1922	93½	93½	93½
Un King 5½s 1923	91½	91½	91½
Un King 5½s 1927	87½	87½	87½

NEW YORK CURB

Bid	Asked
Amer. Safety Razor	37½
Carib Syndicate	30
Caledonia	31
Cuban Sugar	59
Dominion Oil	14½
General Asphalt	98
Gulf Oil	33½
Houston Oil	102
Ind Packing	13½
Island Oil	74
Merritt	18
Orpheum	30½
Peerless	40
Ryan Pet	47
Salt Creek	47½
Simms Petrol	27½
Texas Co	51½
United States Stm	34
Un Retail Candy	14½
White Oil	29

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

Adv	Dec
Am Tel	96½
A A Ch com	91
A B Ch com	91½
Am Wool com	132
Am Zinc	18½
Arizona	13
Booth Fish	11½
Boston Elev	65
Boston & Me	31
Butte & Sup	26½
Cal & Arizona	65
Cal & Hecla	55
Copper Range	19½
Davis-Daly	19½
East Butte	14½
Eastern Mass	20
Fairbanks	70½
Gorton-Pew	46
Granby	26
Gray & Davis	35½
Greene-Cann	103
I Creek com	50½
Ile Royale	34
Isake Copper	46
Mass Elec pfd	9½
Mass Gas	75
May-Old Col	84
Miami	68
Mohawk	68
Mullins Body	46½
N Y, N H & H	32½
North Butte	18½
Old Dominion	47
Parish & Bing	42½
Pond Creek	21
Punta Alegre	103½
Root & Van Der	48
Stewart	48
Swift & Co	120
United Fruit	212½
United Shoe	46½
U S Smelting	69½

*New York quotation.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton

prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
May	41.40	41.68	40.70
July	39.00	39.30	38.50
October	35.10	35.40	34.85
December	34.32	34.40	33.87
January	33.35	33.52	32.78
Spots 42.00, unchanged.			

(Special To The Christian Science Monitor

from the New Orleans Cotton Ex-

change via Henry Hentz & Co's private

wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton

prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
May	40.80	40.82	40.40
July	38.90	38.90	38.36
October	33.38	33.38	34.61

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	1400
do pfd	109
Galena Signal	93
Hilinois Pipe Line	170
Indiana Pipe	97
International Ref	40
National Transit	31
Ohio Oil	345
Pierce O & G	18
Prairie O & G	650
Prairie Pipe	235
Solar Refining	420
South Penn	305
S W Penn Pipe	80
S O of Cal	335
S O of Ind	740
S O of Ky	435
S O of N J	740
S O of N Y	418
Union Tank	122
S O old stock (all on)	2540

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-

BURGH

First week April... \$108,215

From Jan. 1... \$484,743

CANADIAN PACIFIC

First week April... \$3,617,000

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

First week April... \$1,469,332

SUGAR STOCKS AT
NEW HIGH PRICES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Primarily because the price of raw sugar has been advanced, and also because of the possibility of stock dividends by some of the leaders, current strength in the sugar issues has carried a few of them into new high ground.

The following table shows the recent top prices of the prominent sugar producing and refining stocks, compared with the lows of the present year:

1920	Recent
Cuba Cane com	39½
Cuban-American (old)	580
Punta Alegre	74
Manati	149
South Porto Rico	200
*Central Aguirre	75
American Sugar	123½
United Fruit	176
American Beet Sugar	74½

*Represents five shares for one.

MARKET REACTION
IS SUBSTANTIAL

With practically the sole exception of the sugar stocks about everything listed in the New York market broke to a lower price level yesterday. American Beet Sugar had a net gain of 3½. American Sugar ½. Corn Products 3. American International lost 3½. American Car & Foundry 2½. American Woolen 3½. Baldwin 3½. Bethlehem B 3½. Central Leather 2½. Chandler 3. General Motors 9½. Marine 2½. Mexican Petroleum 3½. Republic Steel 4. Studebaker 2. U. S. Rubber 2½.

Punta Sugar on the Boston Stock Exchange had a net gain of 4½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.93½
*France	17.02
*Italy	26.62
Guilthers	37½
German marks	0.198
Canadian dollar	0.11

*To the dollar.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL
TELEPHONE NOTES

NEW YORK, New York—The Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Morton & Co., Inc., of New York, are heading a syndicate which is offering \$25,000,000 five-year 7 per cent convertible gold notes of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. These notes are to be the direct obligations of the company, which has only \$1,251,400 outstanding underlying bonds.

The notes are to be dated April 1, 1920, and will mature April 1, 1925. They are to be redeemable at the option of the company on any interest date on or before April 1, 1922, at 103 and interest; on or before April 1, 1924, at 102 and interest; and thereafter at 101 and interest. At any time, on or before maturity, they are to be convertible, at the option of the holder, into the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the company, par for par, with adjustment of accrued interest and dividends. The price of the notes is 97½ and interest, to yield more than 7.60 per cent.

LONDON MARKET FIRM
WITHOUT ACTIVITY

LONDON, England—There was a moderate accumulation of orders for securities over the week-end on the stock exchange. Markets generally were firm yesterday although trading was not active. Purchasing by government brokers brought about a rally in the gilt-edged section.

The foreign department was confused with French loans heavy. Oils dropped. Shells were 10 3-32 and Mexican Eagles 10 7-32. Industrials lacked steadiness. Home rails were mixed but the shares of Argentine and Canadian roads were better although changes in prices were slight. Kaffirs and diamonds were weak.

Consols were 46½. Grand Trunks 6½. DeBeers 25½. Rand Mines 3½.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston bank statement shows cash excess and in Federal Reserve Bank of \$26,344,000, a decrease of \$74,000.

DIVIDENDS

The Atlantic Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 15.

The Queen City Cotton Company of Burlington, Vermont, has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent, payable to holders of record April 15. The directors also have declared a regular dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 1 to holders of record April 14.

The Advance Rumley Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 14.

The Fort Worth Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 20.

The Oriental Navigation Company has declared the first quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 25, 1920, on its first preferred 8 per cent stock, and also declared the first quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 25, 1920, on its second 8 per cent preferred stock, to shareholders of record, March 31, 1920.

The Punta Alegre Sugar Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

NICARAGUAN EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exports from Nicaragua to the United States last year amounted to \$3,622,000, compared with \$1,428,000 in 1918, according to the Department of Commerce.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

NEW YORK, New York—The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, a net after charges of \$933,973, compared with \$805,572 in 1918.

SUGAR ADVANCED

NEW YORK, New York—The American Sugar Refining Company has advanced refined sugar ½ cent to 16 cents for bulk granulated.

AIR REDUCTION BOND
ISSUE PURCHASED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Lee, Higginson & Co. and Potter Brothers & Co. form a syndicate which has purchased \$2,000,000 of the 10-year 7 per cent convertible sinking fund gold debenture bonds of the Air Reduction Company, Inc., of New York.

This company, incorporated in 1915, manufactures and sells, either by itself or subsidiaries, oxygen, nitrogen and other gases and oxy-acetylene cutting and welding equipment. The products of the company are largely used by steel manufacturers and foundries, railroads, shipyards, automobile manufacturers, repair shops and garages.

Manufacturing plants are located in 30 cities, and distribution of the products are from warehouses in 35 strategic locations. The company's processes for the production of gases from liquid air were largely obtained from L'Air Liquide Société of France, and it owns the exclusive rights to these processes for the United States and Mexico.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

Corn	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.58½	1.59½	1.58	1.57½
July	1.61½	1.62½	1.61	1.60½
September	1.56	1.57	1.55½	1.55½
Oats				
May	.96½	.96½	.95½	.95½
July	.87	.87½	.86½	.86½
September	.72½	.73½	.72	.72½
Pork				
May	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50
July	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50
Lard				
May	19.80	19.85	19.55	19.55
July	20.60	20.60	20.30	20.35
September	21.25	21.30	20.97	20.97

FORD MOTOR NOTES

NEW YORK, New York—The Ford Motor Company will pay off \$7,500,000 of its outstanding 6 per cent notes on April 15. This maturity is part of the underwriting undertaken last July by a syndicate composed of the Chase Securities Corporation, the Old Colony Trust Company and Bond & Goodwin of \$75,000,000 three month 6 per cent notes.

\$25,000,000

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

Five Year 7% Convertible Gold Notes

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MASONIC GROWTH IN IRELAND LARGE

During Last 60 Years Number of Lodges Has Increased Very Much in Dublin and Belfast—Other Increases Reported

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The reports just to hand of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland are inspiring in tone and information. During the past year 23 new lodges and 12 new chapters have been warranted, whilst no lodges or chapters have been deleted from the roll and applications for charters for several new lodges and chapters are in course of making.

As an illustration of the growth of the craft in Ireland during the last 60 years or so, it is stated that in 1858 there were only 16 lodges in Dublin, several of which were in a dormant condition. Now there are 57 lodges in Dublin and more than 100 in Belfast.

Laws Amended

During the year three grand lodge laws were amended, the most important of which was the following, which now reads: "If in any lodge under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ireland a candidate is proposed who does not reside in the town, village, or neighborhood, and within the boundaries of the masonic province in which the lodge into which he seeks to be admitted, holds its communication, he shall not be balloted for until due inquiry shall have been made respecting his character from the local committee of inspection having jurisdiction where he resides, either in the province or in the metropolitan district, as the case may be."

"If there be no committee of inspection in the province within which he resides, then the inquiry shall be made of such lodge or lodges as may exist in the neighborhood of his residence. Such inquiry when received must be made in open lodge, and such reply made as may be directed by the lodge. In all cases a satisfactory reply must be received and read in open lodge before the ballot is taken, under penalty of the lodge having its warrant suspended or canceled, or of payment of a fine not exceeding five pounds, as Grand Lodge determines."

Accommodation Scarce

The wisdom of such a rule will be clear to all brethren who have the real interests of the craft at heart. So great has been the growth in the Province of Antrim that the brethren there have found the provision of suitable accommodation a very pressing question. A building scheme is at present before the lodges and the brethren of the province, on which it is proposed to expend at least £10,000. It is hoped to embark on this building scheme within the next few months. It is also proposed to raise the initiation fee in this province to the minimum of £10 10s.

The Belfast Masonic Charity Fund and the Belfast Masonic Widows Fund distributed more than £2000 during the past year, and much good work was also done by the Orphans Welfare Committee, which works in conjunction with these two funds. In addition to these beneficent works £1000 was collected in the province for the Red Cross and Order of St. John.

New Hall to Be Built

In the Province of Down the same difficulty with regard to accommodation exists, and here also it is proposed to build a hall for the use of the Provincial Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges.

All the other provincial Grand Lodges have the same happy story to tell of increases in membership, and all have already raised, or are contemplating raising, the minimum fee for initiation with the object of helping to maintain the high standard demanded of candidates for admission into the craft.

During the war 27 distinctions were won by the "old boys" of the Masonic Orphan School, while the names of 16 appear on the great National Roll of Honor of those who fell in the service of their country. It is proposed to erect a gymnasium and playroom in the orphanage in memory of these, while a tablet recording their names will also be placed in the building.

Difficulties in Hungary

A Budapest message says that a bill has been presented to the National Assembly for the suppression of all Masonic lodges in Hungary. The Masonic historian will not be surprised at this statement. The craft, somehow or other, has never flourished on Hungarian soil. It had a very chequered existence, prior to 1861, when a Dr. Lewis made an attempt to revive it there and founded a lodge in Pesth, which was quickly closed by the police. There was a revival in 1870 when a Grand Lodge of Hungary was formed, and some success seemed to attend the efforts of the enthusiasts, but the sentiments and ideals of the craft have never seemed to have a strong appeal for the Hungarians, and the total membership never reached up to the 3000 mark.

The United Grand Lodge of England has replied through its special committee to some of the criticisms leveled against the proposed recognition of contributions or donations to what has now become generally known as the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. It is pointed out that the recognition by special medals of individual support has been an established custom throughout the history of organized English Freemasonry. One such medal was presented by Grand Lodge to lodges and brethren "in grateful

testimony of a liberal subscription" toward completing the original Freemasons Hall, and this medal is still worn on the master's collar of various lodges, both in London and the provinces, as a perpetual emblem of honor. Grand Lodge further has recognized the propriety of distinctions being made in accordance with the amount of financial assistance given by including in the Book of Constitutions regulations for the grant of the Charity Jewels and certain other jewels awarded to the subscribers to the Masonic institutions, these distinctions being made by the addition of clasps or bars, and a variation in style, color, and method of wearing specified jewels in accordance with increasing support.

Interesting Relic Found

An interesting Masonic relic has just been discovered and restored to the London Lodge, No. 108, by that indefatigable collector, A. F. Calvert, Grand Steward. It is in the form of a certificate given by the honored founder of the lodge, Thomas Dunckerley, who held a record number of provincial grand masterships in the early days of the craft in Great Britain. The members of the London Lodge are justly proud of their claim to be directly and uninterruptedly descended from the first lodge that was ever held on board a ship-of-war, held by Mr. Dunckerley under a warrant dated January 16, 1760. The certificate in question was a personal authority granted by the Deputy Grand Master of the time, John Revis, which Mr. Dunckerley carried with him from the Vanguard to the Prince when he was transferred to the latter ship, and afterward to London, and is the only certificate of the kind known to exist in the country.

There has just been acquired by purchase by the Grand Lodge of England a silver candelabra originally presented to Dr. Crucefix, in recognition of his greatest service to the Masonic institutions. The shaft of the silver testimonial is composed of a grouping of the columns of the three orders of architecture—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, which are so combined as to retain each its proper proportions. On the pedestal and at the foot of the master's pillar is the figure of an old man seated and leaning on a staff (referring to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, of which Dr. Crucefix was the founder and first treasurer) accompanied by a dog, as an emblem of fidelity; at the foot of the second column a boy reading, and below the third a girl with her work-bag, alluding to the masonic boys' and girls' schools. The top of the shaft is adorned with foliage of wheat, vine, and olive, from which spring three branches for lights. The whole is surmounted by a group which represents charity. All will welcome the inclusion in the Grand Lodge library and museum of so unique a memorial of a distinguished brother, whose services to the cause of charity, and especially to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, will be ever held in grateful remembrance.

The Duke of Connaught has been elected Grand Master of both the craft and the mark degrees, although rumor declares that in perhaps another 12 months' time he will decide to relinquish the former position to an even more exalted personage than himself. It is, perhaps, too soon to speculate upon this, but it may certainly be said that whenever he is succeeded he can never be superseded in the interest he has taken in the affairs of Freemasonry since his election, in succession to his brother, King Edward VII.

BRITAIN'S NEED FOR ORGANIZED RESEARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Roger T. Smith, who presided at the annual dinner of the Institution of Electrical Engineers at the Connaught Rooms, said that the "scientific" training of engineers and above all that of research workers, was of the very greatest importance to the electrical industry. He was glad to say that universities all over the country, led by University College of London, were reequipping their training departments in order that the great educational effort which was really necessary for the progress of electrical science and the training of the present generation of electrical engineers should be achieved. This year the institution would have a membership greater than that of any institution in the United Kingdom.

Sir Gregory Foster, the Provost of University College, London, said that the 50 years in which the institution had been in existence had been years big with destiny, and that destiny had not yet been fulfilled. One of the lessons of the war was the need for greater provision for the organization of research. Much had been done in the past in the direction of developing schools of engineering, but they had grown up amid the greatest difficulties. The government had at last shown some signs of an awakening to that need and a department of scientific and industrial research had been instituted. It was hoped that better organization would be followed by greater progress than ever before.

Sir Nevill Macready said that should the occasion arise, much as every one hoped it never would arise, the public could be assured that everything possible would be done to protect the power stations throughout the metropolis generally. The police force at the disposal of the government was not sufficient to do all that might be required, and he appealed strongly to all civilians who desired that the life of the country should be carried on and not be interfered with by a small or a large minority, to come forward at the time of trouble and do their bit. The skilled worker was needed elsewhere, but there were many men of no particular skill who could place themselves at the disposal of the authorities. He paid a tribute to the work of electrical engineers in the war.

MINERS QUESTION THE PRICE OF COAL

British Miners Federation Has Issued Statement to Prove that the Price Could Be Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following statement was issued by the Miners Federation of Great Britain in regard to the price of coal: "The Miner's Federation are now in a position to show that upon the actual ascertained data relating to the financial position of the coal industry there was no economic reason for increasing the price of inland coal by six shillings per ton in July last."

"We said as much at the time, we have urged it month by month ever since. Constant repetition in the press, on public platform, in Parliament, of fact and figure resulted in a reduction of 10 shillings per ton on domestic coal. This is a saving to the consumers of £25,000,000 per annum. They will have saved £12,000,000 up to March 31, 1920."

Increased Profits Expected

"In spite of this gain to the consumer, the agreed gross profit of the year's working, to March 31, 1920, providing that the prices and tonnage of export and bunkers for February and March remain at the January level, will not be less than £31,500,000. When the actual cost of production for the December, 1919, and March, 1920, quarters is accurately determined we are of opinion that this gross profit figure will be greatly increased. "Taking the 'Geddes' year July, 1919-July, 1920, now abandoned by every one because of the random character of its selection, our estimate of a huge surplus accruing in that period instead of the huge deficit estimated by the government is tending toward extraordinary accuracy. What do the government propose to do with the March-March gross profit?"

Disposal of Profits

"It is to be disposed of under the Coal Mines (Emergency) bill as set out below:

Aggregate of pre-war standard for Owners	Disposal	Gross Profit
Interest for Owners upon increased Capital under Finance Acts	22,000,000	31,500,000
Plus Owners Share of Balance 10%—	4,000,000	
Balance	560,000	
	5,040,000	
	£31,500,000	£31,500,000

"The following affords a comparison of the pre-war profits of the owners, and their proposed profits under the Coal Mines (Emergency) bill for the year ending March, 1920."

"Pre-war profits excluding profits from coke, by-products, years 1909-13; average profits, £12,000,000 (10d. per ton), 1912-13, average profits, £17,600,000 (12d. per ton). Proposed profits under new bill, £26,500,000 (2s. 3½d. per ton) 1912-13, ditto, increase under bill, 1909-13, 1s. 5½d. per ton, (1½% per ton); 1912-13, 1s. 0½d. per ton (3½% per ton)."

"Owners' profits per ton raised will thus be 83-1-3 per cent above the profit per ton raised in 1912-13, in addition to which they will receive the profits from by-products and coke. "Incidentally Messrs. Tongue's inquiry has elicited the information that coal is being sold by the owners to their auxiliary undertakings at 2s. 1d. per ton less than to other industrial consumers, representing a loss of revenue to the industry of approximately £2,500,000 per annum."

"The present bill is designed, however, to continue this method until August, and later, unless some other legislation is introduced."

Estimate Arrived At

"Taking the income for January, 1920, and the estimated cost of production for the same month, and framing a monthly balance sheet upon the date relating thereto, we find that, providing the factors remain constant, the monthly gross profit is £6,500,000. "The monthly value of owners' profits under the bill would, therefore, be £2,600,000, leaving a monthly balance of £3,900,000, which, taken over 12 months, yields an approximate yearly balance of £46,800,000. In spite of this financial position, however, the government refuses to reduce the price of industrial coal, and to establish the necessary machinery for reducing the cost of living in consequence of such reduction."

G. H. ROBERTS' PRAISE FOR FOOD MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—G. H. Roberts, M. P., was the guest of the staff of the Ministry of Food at a complimentary dinner given at Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, recently. F. H. Celler, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food, who presided, said they were met to lament the departure of the fourth food controller, who was a Methusalem among controllers. What struck him about Mr. Roberts was his singular method of dealing with deputations who came in breathing fire and slaughter and who, after an hour's talk with Mr. Roberts, departed apparently satisfied. Mr. Roberts had always displayed a singularly honest attitude, and if he were mistaken at any time would admit his mistake without qualification.

Mr. Roberts, in reply, said he felt that in the Ministry of Food a certain measure of success had been achieved, which was not entirely attributable to him. It was not because of any discontent he was leaving the Ministry of Food. It was well known in politics that he had always agreed to stand by his friend, Mr. Barnes, and if there was one thing for which he desired to be remembered it was loyalty to his friends. He also explained that he was going to take things quietly for a little while, but he would create an

occasional stir, and that he was coming back.

Mr. Roberts said he thought he could say, in an unofficial capacity, that he believed the Ministry of Food was one of the most important departments of the state, and he hoped to have an opportunity of saying that in the House of Commons. The Ministry of Food or some organization comparable with it must, he thought, be kept in existence for at least five years. They were not committed to any particular period but they desired that the situation should be realized and the Ministry placed upon its proper foundation. He was not prepared to say that that represented the opinion of the government. If they allowed food to be put into the cockpit, free and unrestricted competition would be a serious thing. It would be disastrous for the government to destroy the Ministry of Food, and free competition today was impossible. Only the people could lower prices today, and in order to lower the prices they must set to work in real earnest."

BRITISH FISHERIES REVIVE QUICKLY

Industry Is Regaining Its Pre-War Supremacy and Prices Have Dropped Considerably

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Few people realize the rapidity with which Great Britain is regaining its pre-war supremacy in sea fishing. The prices of fish have dropped considerably from the 1918 level and the level of the pre-war catch has almost been reached.

The total quantity of fish landed in England and Wales during the year 1919 was roughly two-thirds of the landings in 1913, which was the record year for British fisheries. It must, however, be remembered that during the earlier months of 1919, large numbers of fishing vessels were mine-sweeping, and it was not until the latter half of the year that a really substantial change could be observed.

Stocks Have Increased

In December, 1919, the landings were only 10 per cent less than in December, 1913, and during that month, the landings of demersal fish (fishes that are found near the bottom of the sea, e. g. plaice, soles and haddock) actually exceeded those of December, 1913. Indeed, if the Lowestoft and Yarmouth herring fishery had not been adversely affected by the bad weather in the last quarter, it is probable that in December the pre-war monthly total landings might have been reached. The quantity of herrings landed was comparatively small, being in fact less than 50 per cent of the 1913 catch, while the quantity of cod landed was only about 60 per cent. On the other hand, haddock showed a very considerable increase over the landings in 1913, and the same remark applies to pilchards and sprats.

During the four or five years of war the fishing grounds of the North Sea were given a rest—the more important areas being closed to fishing vessels—and during that period it may be assumed that the stock of fish must have increased enormously. Definite evidence of this is afforded by the fact that, whilst the average length of voyage of a trawler has generally decreased, the average daily catch has risen in some cases by over 50 per cent.

Credit For Rapid Revival

If, therefore, the progressive intensity of fishing is maintained, the year 1920 should be a bumper one for the British fishing trade. Not a little of the credit for this rapid revival can be claimed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Throughout the war there was a danger of the complete dislocation of the fishing industry. Fishing vessels and fishermen to man them were essential for the maintenance of the mine-sweeping and patrol services. Approximately 3000 vessels and more than 50 per cent of the total number of fishermen of all ages were taken for naval service. The Ministry foresaw the danger of such a disruption of the industry as would make its revival after the war a matter of extreme difficulty, and arranged accordingly that a nucleus of the industry round which reconstruction could proceed should be maintained at every fishing port. In their efforts to this end they secured the good will of the Admiralty, and the rapid progress which the industry has made since the arrival of peace conditions is largely due to the measures taken to this end by the two departments in cooperation."

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

THE BRITISH ARMY
THEATER, COLOGNE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The damaging effect that the war had on the theater in England was somewhat counterbalanced by the new attitude of the military authorities toward the drama as an element in military recreation. Miss Lena Ashwell's concerts at the front, resulted as all the world knows, in the establishment of a repertory theater at Havre, which through four years supplied that great base camp with a continuous round of entertainment of a really intelligent kind. At first these performances were viewed with some skepticism by the authorities, but the experiment so far justified itself that scant opposition was forthcoming when, after the armistice, it was suggested that the same kind of work should be attempted at Cologne for the benefit of the English army of occupation.

Mr. Eric Patterson, who was active as a Y. M. C. A. worker at the Havre Repertory Theater, and has since been resident at Cologne, has recently returned to London, and has been good enough to give the representative of The Christian Science Monitor the latest information as to the work and prospects of this new undertaking. The theater in Cologne is run under the military entertainment board which controls the facilities given by the British Government for the recreation of the army of occupation.

A Repertory Theater
The direction of the theater has been entrusted to Lieut. Esme Percy, who since the spring of 1919, has never swerved from the policy of running the theater on the best repertory lines. Before that time nothing had been given in Cologne but the most ordinary type of musical comedy. Lieutenant Percy, however, encouraged no doubt by his experience at Havre, determined to give his public not what they were supposed to want, but what in his opinion they did really want if only it were placed before them.

At first, the idea of running a theater on these lines was not taken seriously. But when it was found that a substantial balance after paying expenses remained to be handed over to army institutions, Lieut. Percy was given a free hand to conduct the theater in his own way. The plays in the repertory have included "Helen With the High Hand," "Candida," "You Never Can Tell," "The Man of Destiny," "The Importance of Being Earnest," and "Strife." "Strife" happened to be in the program at the time of the railway strike in England, and has proved one of the favorite plays in the series.

Volunteer Workers
The Deutsches Theater, where the performances are given, is one of the city's chief theaters and holds more than 1000 spectators. The prices throughout are low, and a new play is given every week. In estimating the profit derived from the performances it must be remembered that the men's parts are played by amateur actors from the army; only the women's roles are played by professionals. Excepting only the actresses, every one who is connected with the theater is a volunteer worker. During the rehearsal and performance of the plays, officers and men meet on a common ground, and the hard and fast rules of army discipline become generously tempered when the dressing rooms are shared by men of every rank, and when artistic ability is the only title to preeminence.

While the war was in progress it was generally known how pleasant, on the whole, were the relations between officers and men. But during the long years during which the British Army will be in occupation of Cologne, there is obvious value in some common interest to act as a bond between ranks which otherwise draw apart and come to misunderstand one another. Those who are thus intimately brought together by the actual theater work represent, of course, a very small minority. But the very fact of this cooperation is known to every soldier in Cologne, and has admirable results in maintaining the social morale of the army.

Popular With the Soldiers
The audience is not restricted to soldiers. Men and women of any nationality, including Germans, are admitted. But the British Tommy represents the backbone of the theater's patronage. Many of the men would as soon think of missing a parade as of neglecting to attend the performance of a new play, and this, although Cologne is full of counter-attractions in the nature of a British palace of varieties, and a German opera house, as well as many other theaters and music halls which provide shows of varying degrees of attractiveness. The opera house, especially is crowded every night with an audience in which the British soldier predominates. When one remembers that in the town and neighborhood of Cologne more than 20,000 British troops are stationed, it will be obvious that the demand for entertainment is not always equal to the supply.

The reason for the popularity of Galsworthy's "Strife" was obvious, for that play presents a labor problem of wonderful actuality to an audience largely composed of the working class. But the surprise of the season has been the continued appeal of Bernard Shaw's plays. This had already been discovered by the repertory movement at Havre, and it seems as though Shaw had definitely established his position as a popular dramatist. This, no doubt, is largely accounted for by the broad humor which forms such a prominent feature of most Shaw plays. But against this must be set the fact that all the plays "Candida" is at all times most certain of a full house and an enthusiastic reception.

Mr. Patterson is now in England

working out plans for the continuance of the Cologne system in the England of peace. What would seem a far easier problem is in reality a much more difficult one. But the attempt must be made if a keen sense of disappointment is not to face those men who have learned for the first time, perhaps, to appreciate the art of the theater and who have looked forward to peace as likely to afford still further and wider opportunities for the cultivation of a taste for the best.

EVENTS OF THEATER
SEASON IN MADRID

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The theatrical season, of which so much was expected, turns out well. There have been some notable productions, and leading dramatists have for the most part presented some new and original work, although as yet there has been nothing of transcendent interest and the authors have in no case exceeded their previous best. So there have been no violent enthusiasms; there has been nothing approaching such scenes as we recall two or three years back when Benavente, with his allegorical war play, "La Ciudad Alegre y Confiada," was carried and cheered through the streets and generally treated as if he had just come home to Madrid after winning a world war all by himself.

Now the most that has happened to Benavente this season, and he is still the chief playwright of Spain and immensely popular, has been that he has been called before the curtain and complimented a little. People think that if he dabbled less in management the Spanish drama would be richer for posterity. However, a little holiday piece he produced in December was a remarkable success, and his dramatization of "El Audaz" is one of the season's events, though it was soon taken off.

High Level of Quality
But although productions making enduring memories on historic occasions have been absent, there has been perhaps a higher level of general quality and varied interest than has been the case for some seasons. Apart from the many new plays by established and rising authors, the new season has had two characteristics. One of these has been the revival of some of the best comedies of the last few years, and the other has been the production after translation and adaptation of some of the best foreign works of recent times. But with these and all else the runs have public appears to be as fickle as ever. A new production is made on a scale that might give it a run for many weeks, perhaps months, if it secured the public favor at the beginning, but within a week, perhaps, it is taken off. Wasted effort and considerable financial loss is the result. There is, it appears, something altruistic and idealistic in Madrilenian theater management!

One of the revivals which lasted only a few nights was of an old Benavente comedy, quite as good as new, and, as most people believe, rather better. There is hardly a prettier comedy in recent Castilian than "Las Rosas de Otoño." It is simple, human and witty. The Benavente satire creeps through continually, and here and there are hard human truths.

"L'Aiglon" in Spanish

Of the foreign translations and productions there have been two in particular of great interest and fine quality. Edmond Rostand's "L'Aiglon" has been produced at the Princesa quite recently. "El Aguilucho" as it became in Castilian, was sympathetically adapted by Manuel Machado and Luis de Oteyza. The desirability of retaining as much as possible of Rostand's fervency and warmth was fully recognized by the translators, who had to appeal to a people of very different temperament and lacking any such national and patriotic interest in the subject of the play as the French would naturally possess. This was an arduous task; it meant in a sense that the Spanish translators were asked to better the original. If they did not do so much it is agreed that for translation they produced a masterpiece. Abandoning the French alexandrines of the original, they converted them to Spanish verse, they converted them to a verse of Castilian form which was graceful, dignified, and of high poetic quality. It was a fine production, yet it failed because Madrid is not Paris, the characters and events depicted in "L'Aiglon" did not concern the Madrilenian; no racial or patriotic pride, no historic curiosity, tempted them to a study of the nuances of the character of the Duke de Reichstadt. This being so the play was bound to miss its mark. Its quality was recognized but it was felt to be altogether too French. The staging and acting were excellent, and Fernando Diaz de Mendoza y Guerrero earned deserved appreciation for a fine presentation of the principal part.

The second foreign play produced in Spanish was Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan." In this case again the theater was the Princessa where Ricardo Baeza has admirably staged a series of Wilde's plays, including "A Woman of No Importance," "An Ideal Husband," and "The Importance of Being Earnest." In each case the translation and adaptation have been excellently done, and the plays have been well received by the keener section of the Madrilenian public to which the appeal was made. In the present case "El Abanico de Lady Windermere" was very well played, Maria Guerrero taking the chief feminine part, while Diaz de Mendoza played the impeccable Lord Windermere.

"LA CAPTIVE" AT
THE ANTOINE, PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Charles Méré's new drama, "La Captive," produced at the Théâtre Antoine, is a study of the emotions of a mother, dwelling in a neutral country, who has sons in the armies of two countries that are at war. Sabine Folster's native country was Neustria where her first marriage took place. She was obliged to secure a divorce from her unworthy husband and went with her daughter, Claire, to Gael. For Gael read France. Her son, Francis, remained in Neustria. For Neustria read Germany. In Gael Sabine married again. Her two Gaelic sons, Maxime and Arnold, despite their mother's pleas that they are now living in a neutral country, Neuborg, respond to the Gaelic call to arms. The mother gets word that her other son, Francis, is fighting on the Neustrian side. With the call to arms the two Folster boys express bitterness, where they formerly had shown affection, toward their half-sister and half-brother. In the first act the instinctive antipathy of two essentially opposed races is revealed to the distraught mother, whose love for all her children naturally triumphs over all race prejudices and dissensions.

In the second act word comes that Maxime Folster has fallen at the front. Word also comes from Neustria that Claire's father desires that she marry only a Neustrian, whereas she is betrothed to Christaens, the son of a Neuborgian scholar, and had planned to go with him to some land far from the scene of war.

Professor Christaens intervenes at this juncture to try and prove to Claire's uncle, who has suffered from the horrors of invasion, that he should banish all thoughts of hatred of the Gaels and think only of the oncoming peace. This can be said and done when one is a neutral and, to quote Mr. Romain Rolland, when one is "above the fight." Uncle Jacques Lesueur is, however, rebellious to all attempts of international humanitarianism and succeeds in persuading Claire to break off her engagement and return with him to Neustria. Sabine Folster remains alone with the thought of her two sons fighting in hostile armies, and with nothing to comfort her but the excessive optimism of the neutral professor, who predicts happy days for the future.

In the strong third act, Arnold Folster has returned home. It also happens that Francis crosses the territory of Neuborg in a train of wounded, which is going back to Neustria. Taking advantage of a few hours stop, Francis visits his mother, who confronts both sons. After a first moment of revolt, the enemies exchange a few words, and little by little a mutual understanding establishes itself between them. The discovery of their common sufferings awakens in them a sense of intimate comradeship—further intensified when they confide to each other that in falling, they each had had the same thought, the same cry: "Mother!"

This act produced a deep impression on the audience, who, during the whole play does not cease expressing its horrors or war—and its consequences, and amongst those who applaud most energetically Professor Christaens' theories on universal fraternity, one notices a large majority of men who responded unhesitatingly to Francis' clarion call to arms.

Suzanne Despres, in the part of Sabine Folster, surpassed even her usual admirable self. She was simple, natural, true, poignant. Miss Fallot personifies Claire Lesueur with sincerity and charm. Mr. Rolland is manly and sympathetic in the rôle of Francis; Mr. Puygallarde expressed truthfully the troubled Arnold. The other rôles are all ably acted.

PRIZE PLAY BY
AN ECUADORIAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The drama is not the most successfully cultivated literary form in South America. Blasco Ibañez, during his recent visit to Boston, said to an acquaintance that if a certain tiny town of South America, the sun, rose at five in the morning, some few hours later every inhabitant would have added to the poetry of sunrise a few new stanzas. Hyperbole, of course, but intended to convey the very true impression that poetry, good, bad, indifferent and, at times, great flourishes in South America as hardly anywhere else. The novel, though not so highly developed, boasts names that have crossed borders and even oceans.

But drama? Argentina probably leads the way; and when one says Argentina he says Buenos Aires. Yet even Argentina can show few names that mean to native drama what an Echevarria means to native poetry, for example, or an Alberto Blest Gana to the native novel. This is not to say that the drama of the great southern republic is a minus quantity. Historically it is important for the noted gaucho-plays, and today the trend is toward middle-class comedy, yet, as a genre, drama lags distinctly behind poetry and fiction.

With all the more interest, then, does a play-reader take up a prize drama from the regions of Ecuador and Colombia. The winner is called "Los Aventureros" ("The Adventurers") and was awarded a gold medal by the Authors Society of Colombia, in honor of the centenary of the battle of Boyacá—a name forever enshrined in the annals of Spanish-American liberties. The author is a lieutenant-colonel in the Ecuadorian infantry.

But alas for the high hopes inspired by prize medals and high titles! "The Adventurers" is an undistinguished piece of work. Its verse is pedestrian and its content almost puerile, despite

the famous names brought in; and one cannot help wondering how prizes can go to such insignificant work. The tale, which need not be entered into here, recounts the vengeance of an Indian maiden upon the slayers of her brother. Her vengeance, by the way, is wrought upon the innocent daughter of a white governor, thus adding another blemish to the play that mar the production. Through the play stalk the figures of Pizarro and Almagro, but the main action teems with imprecatory scenes, and all the too-well-known trappings of historical melodrama.

Colombia is the native country of Spanish America's most famous novelist, Jorge Isaacs, whose "Maria" has long been the delight of readers of Spanish everywhere. It is the native country of the greatest Spanish philologist of the nineteenth century, Rufino Cuervo. Colombia's literary history is one of the richest of the southern republics. All of which, by force of contrast, serves to render "The Adventurers" a curious adventure indeed as an object to win the favor of a Colombian society of authors.

DRAMA PLIGHT OF
THE SMALLER CITIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of drama in adequate supply in the middle west of the United States and more particularly in its northwestern segment grows more serious each year. A vast territory, left unvisited for the most part by theatrical companies, is slowly being forced back on its own resources to provide entertainment for amusement-hungry people.

Why managerial policy overlooks the northwest is one of those mysteries for which solution may be found only in the records of the Broadway booking office. The northwest is not an unprofitable field; only a few weeks ago in Minneapolis Fred Stone reaped a harvest of \$31,000 in nine performances. In the same city Sothern and Marlowe played to \$22,000 in six days. Shortly after that one first-class theater in the city offered a battered spectacular production at the same prices charged for a new offering in New York.

Such a city as Minneapolis furnishes an example of this short-sighted policy. There are more than 400,000 inhabitants. It is known in theatrical parlance as a "good show town." It has but one theater for traveling attractions. Against this are arrayed a theater giving stock productions, four vaudeville theaters and six motion picture houses. Under the present booking arrangement there is little chance that Minneapolis will see a play the same season it is given in New York unless a company which has been presenting the play in Chicago fills in an idle week. Minneapolis is known as geographically off the beaten track. A comparison of attractions through a season discloses a much larger percentage of meritorious productions going to Milwaukee and to Kansas City, its logical competitors. When the successful play reaches the northwest it ordinarily is in its third season and the performance has become largely a matter of mechanics. Sometimes touring casts are sent to Minneapolis in pieces that are being acted in larger cities by the original players. General "touring" performance, regardless of the merit of the play, is but a pallid reflection of the original. Occasionally the original company (much changed except for the star) visits the northwest. Such visits are the high-lights of the season.

In such a city as Minneapolis there is a public desirous of seeing better things. For two summers outdoor pageants have been staged by the Civic Players, with audiences that approximated 10,000 at each showing. Only recently a dramatic critic, Carlton Miles, of the Minneapolis Journal, conceived the idea of staging a worthwhile play to see what response there might be from the public. At hand were the services of a skillful director, Melville Burke, formerly of the Municipal Stock Company at Northampton, Massachusetts. Using the resident stock company as a nucleus he secured a young English actress, Enrita Lascelles, to make the journey from New York to play the Masfield heroine in "The Tragedy of Nan." On the afternoon of the performance hundreds were turned away from the theater.

Here was proof that a section of the public, whether educated or not to better drama, desires it. How to achieve this better drama is another question. The proposal of the Actors Equity Association to place a chain of repertory companies in cities throughout the country may provide a solution.

There also is the chance that the people of this northwest section may be forced to manufacture their own drama. What would happen if a band of enthusiasts gathered four or five professional actors, rented a small theater and started to provide plays of native authorship? It undoubtedly would be possible to gather a half dozen amateurs to play smaller parts. The plays to be presented being one-act pieces by local writers. It is not unlikely that by the time two or three bills were presented, some striking work would come to hand. Necessity creates the play; out of these one-act plays might come significant drama. The one-act plays of Eugene O'Neill, presented by the Provincetown Players, came "Beyond the Horizon," hailed as one of the best of American dramas.

Wary of the continual motion pictures, cheap variety theater, let-down "New York productions," and third-rate touring companies, the middle west and other sections of the country may come to creating their own drama in self defense.

MAURICE BROWNE ON
HIS WORK AND PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"What we have tried to do is to make light serve the same purpose as an obligato musical accompaniment," Maurice Browne explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who sought him out at the Garrick Theater after a performance of "Medea." "Lighting is not in itself an art, but I am inclined to believe that it is a strong subsidiary element in the art of the theater, and as experiments in lighting prove effective light will gradually supplant scenery to a great extent."

"In lighting this production an attempt has been made to suggest its changing moods. It has been an interesting experiment, but I would be the last to defend it unreservedly. Our production was first made six years ago, and since then we have worked over the original idea until I am inclined to believe that our plan has been carried out as far as we are capable of carrying it."

"It is curious and amusing that the critics have disagreed violently on this production. On the whole I am inclined to believe that the few adverse criticisms on the lighting have been just. It has been said that some of the changes are too abrupt; I dare say they are. But the production as it is aims to present our conception at a given time of a certain aesthetic unity. Neither that conception nor its presentation is necessarily valid. One can only make experiments, and the public will eventually decide on their value. By the public I do not mean of necessity the man in the street—I mean rather Robert Edmond Jones and his kind, if there be any such!"

"The sudden changes in the lighting indicate quick transition from mood to mood in the play. Where a scene changes from comparatively tranquil suspense to violent action there should, it seems to me, taking into consideration the general scheme of our production, be a correspondingly sudden change in the light, to preserve the unity of atmosphere."

Imaginative Effect Sought

"What we are feeling our way toward is an unfettering of the imaginations of our audience. More and more we are discarding everything that distracts attention. We try to focus on the central point at issue on the moment. Very possibly we overdid it in 'Medea.' As one critic just said, there is a certain self-consciousness in some parts of the production, and that is exactly what we seek to avoid. After all, however, it is only by experiment that we can learn, and I know that this production has given certain other workers in the theater a whole new angle of approach to their work. We have at least succeeded in producing something that is artistically suggestive and imaginatively stimulating. The strongest argument against our lighting of 'Medea' is that it isn't simple."

"Mood lighting is unquestionably better suited to fantasy than to tragedy. It is perhaps permissible for 'Medea' where it would be wrong for other dramas. 'Medea' hasn't the austerity of Oedipus or Agamemnon; it is essentially modernist—modernist even more than modern."

"Formerly we worked out our lighting experiments on the stage itself; now we make most of them on paper before the play is even put in rehearsal. Much of the recent progress in stage lighting has been due to the improvement of apparatus. The 100-watt nitrogen light has replaced the old 60-watt lamp, and these high-power lights are revolutionizing stage lighting. Only one of their many advantages is that the new lamps give visibility simultaneously with color."

From "Medea" and the question of improved lighting the talk turned to the brave beginnings of the little theater movement in the United States, and the more recent changes in the theater. "I was severely criticized at one time," Mr. Browne remarked. "For saying that I thought it a good sign in the theater that most men preferred baseball. The theater is a place where people should collectively play 'let's pretend,' and yet almost till yesterday the theater was refusing the audience not merely the chance, but even the right to use its imagination. Naturally, people turned to the movies; there at least they had to imagine voices and the third dimension. The speaking theater will never win them back till it gives them beauty of sound, beauty of form, beauty of color—that high abstraction, call it nobility, loveliness, what you will—where man becomes free, comes to peace."

Seattle Repertory Theater

Next October Maurice Browne will open the Seattle Repertory Theater, a project founded on lines so near to the utopian that it promises unlimited opportunity for artistic development. When Mr. Browne and his wife, Ellen von Volkenburg, were invited to establish a theater in Seattle, they did not at first favor the plan, and consented to direct it only under the most stringent conditions, among which were that a theater should be built for them according to their specifications, and all expenses underwritten for a term of years. To their amazement their offer was accepted. Only one condition was insisted on by the theater's benefactor, that tickets should sell at not more than a dollar.

"So, for some six months annually, Seattle is to have a repertory theater under the direction of the Maurice Browne. The repertory during the first season will include plays by Euripides, in the Gilbert Murray translations, Ibsen, Synge, and Claudel. The directors hope to produce alternately with these, new plays by American authors. In connection with the theater a school in playwriting, staging and acting has been estab-

lished along lines analogous to those of the Russian studios, in collaboration with the Cornish School of Music in Seattle.

"I feel that the great mistake in our experimental theaters has been that we have spent more time in encouraging new dramatists," Mr. Browne said. "The future lies in young dramatists and I feel that a concerted effort should be made to develop them. The American dramatist is much more nearly arrived than many people think. The development of a truly national drama will come, I believe, through folk drama, just as it did in Ireland and Russia, but I fancy that in America it will branch out into imaginative plays. The whole trend of American thought and feeling is toward imaginative, poetic drama. In half a generation or less I look to see a great flowering of native genius."

"LASSIE," SCOTTISH
MUSICAL COMEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Lassie," a musical comedy in three acts, book and lyrics by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, music by Hugo Felix, produced by Lassie, Inc., and directed by Edward Royce; Nora Bayes Theater, New York City, evening of April 8, 1920. The cast:

Lily.....Miriam Collins
Mrs. McNab.....Louise Emery
Winkie.....Colin O'More
Sandy.....Ralph Nunn
Jean MacGregor.....Alma Mara
MacGregor.....Perceval Vivian
Meg Duncan.....Molly Pearson
Kitty MacKay.....Tessa Kostka
Lieut. The Hon. David Graham
Lieut. Roland Bottomley
Philip Grayson.....Carl Hyson
Lady Gwendolyn Spencer-Hill
Dorothy Dickson
Lord Inglehart.....David Glassford
Mrs. Grayson.....Ada Sinclair
Robbins.....Robert Smythe

NEW YORK, New York.—What used to be an entertaining comedy called "Kitty MacKay" has now been transformed into as fine a musical comedy as one finds to write about in a season or so. Against two scenic backgrounds of beautiful color and line the story of this Scottish Cinderella is told by means rather rare in musical comedy, by good music, good singing and good acting.

The Felix score is musically throughout. It is hummable, but not written solely to record that quality; richly orchestrated, effervescent, filled with sentiment and good humor. From the resonant strain of "The Piper of Dundee," to the weird jollity of an eccentric number; passing through such bits of charm as the tinkling bluebells of "Fairy Whispers" and the dainty Gilbertian sextette, "A Teacup and a Spoon," the score is one long evening of delightful interest. That much may be said after hearing most of the musical comedy of the season.

Good singing is done by almost everybody who is given a chance. Colin O'More as Winkie, the shepherd boy who reads the stars, perhaps carries off first honors. His "Kitty of Juniper Green" gives full play to a tender voice of soft sweetness which is cloying only when he truckles to popular favor, as most popular tenors do, by reaching thinly for the highest note in the house. Miss Tessa Kostka's soprano, on the high notes, is harsh rather than thin, but she sings for the most part well, and as Kitty does some good acting. The force of that acting, however, would be strengthened if she would not over-sweeten her characterization.

But best of all the acting is Molly Pearson's. Here is Bunty herself, pulling the strings of comedy with all the old snap. She has to sing only once, and then with five others, so she devotes her time to being her own laughable self. Carl Hyson and Dorothy Dickson should also have been allowed to be themselves only. Perhaps no pair of dancers, of the ballroom sort, hold higher place today, and they prove their quality again, in a trio of dancing numbers. As players of parts and singers of songs they are courageous but a bit imposed upon by the director.

Mr. Royce has handled chorus and principals in a masterly fashion. When a modern musical comedy chorus can be set down into crinolines and act as though they had worn them for years, a real director has been at work. The chorus throughout is refreshingly mannerly, and it handles its tunes and its words with delicate rather than the usual sledge-hammer touch. Willy Poganny's settings, a Scottish village and a tasteful interior, are full of charm.

NEW GERMAN PLAY
BY HASENCLEVER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It is fairly safe to assume that the name of Walter Hasenclever is new to English-speaking readers, even if they attempt to follow European drama closely. He is looked upon in Europe as one of the most promising of the younger German dramatists, who has, as one of his critics remarks, up to now produced the characteristically serious work of all youthful writers. There is, for example, a play called "Der Sohn" ("The Son"), in which are treated the evil effects of parental tyranny upon children; there are several poems of merit, and what has been called an "application of the Sophoclean 'Antigone' to the condition of his country during the war—an exceptionally fine piece of work in contemporary German drama."

His latest drama, in one act, written during the summer of 1919, is called "Die Entscheidung," and deals with the revolution of November, 1918. The new lightness of touch visible in the play is not unmixt with a certain bitter vein, fairly natural under the circumstances. It is worth noting, too, that Hasenclever seems minded to be fair; he is himself apparently in favor of the revolution that banished the

autocrats of Potsdam, yet realizes that there is a tyrannical aspect to revolution, too, and faces the facts without flinching. He has chosen to use the quasi-allegorical method of impressing his point.

For example, the central character is termed Mensch, which is, of course, the common German word for a human being, and in this instance may typify our common humanity. At the opening of the play Mensch is discovered in conversation with Prince Regenstein. Mensch has been liberated from prison by the revolution, while the Prince, by the downfall of the old régime, has been liberated from his parasitic existence, though he may not look upon the facts that way. The Prince, deciding to earn his way living, obtains a position as a waiter, and in a scene not without ulterior significance, is shown serving a revolutionary leader, who is also being fawned upon by Talmud, a Jew. Suddenly a riot starts and the place is broken into by a wild mob. Mensch now appears and condemns the bloodshed and mad joings taking place without. In the midst of his passionate address he is struck by a bullet that comes flying in through the window and falls to the floor. A dance has been going on previous to the beginning of the riot, and now that Mensch is slain, the dance is resumed.

"All this," explains a commentator, "is of course modeled directly on any particular event in the German revolution or on the subsequent Spartacist rebellions. It merely forms the background against which Hasenclever presents us with a living expression of his own disillusionment. The play, if it be no more, is an interesting episode in the dramatist's intellectual development." There is, as may be easily seen, an evident, though not necessarily obtruded message, in which our common humanity is seen to play the part of the innocent bystander in the violent frays that wrack the trying period of readjustment. The play may indicate a rising drama of intellectual revolt in the New Germany—a drama that shall bring back Mensch to his proper place upon the stage of life.

LONDON REVIVAL OF
EURIPIDES' "MEDEA"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—Euripides is notoriously the most modern of the Greek dramatists, but it is doubtful if he has ever found a more modernponent than Miss Sybil Thorneike, who played the title part in this revival of "Medea." From this it must not be inferred that Miss Thorneike's performance at the Holborn Empire matinee was anything but a dignified and artistic rendering of a great classic play. Her rendering had in it, however, little trace of the sorceress Medea who had succored Jason in the old days and had won for him the golden fleece. She was, first and foremost, a woman urged to frenzy and jealousy and the sense of faith forsown. Only in her final speech did this really come forth as the half-mythical creature that was, surely, the author's fundamental conception of the character.

Miss Thorneike sustained her part throughout with remarkable passion. There was never a time when the often complex verse of Professor Murray's translation was not easily intelligible even to those of the audience who were but little acquainted with the idiom and atmosphere of a Greek play. But when Miss Thorneike was off the stage the audience often had to strain to catch the meaning, not because the other actors spoke inaudibly, but because they failed to point their speech with that accent which brings out every shred of meaning from the spoken word. It is only fair to say that Mr. Lewis Casson, as the Messenger, shared to a great extent in Miss Thorneike's ability to speak the English language in a wholly intelligible manner. It was the speech perfection of these two which emphasized the long way that some of the others lagged behind.

In this revival there was little attempt to follow the ordinary convention of the Greek chorus. The chorus endeavored to express the emotions of its leader by a series of dances and static poses which were effective, beautiful, but not always illuminative of the meaning of the text. On the whole a quieter method would have been preferred. Euripides lavished all the beauty of the Greek tongue on his choruses. This beauty has been largely retained in Professor Murray's translation, and the words should, surely, be allowed to speak for themselves with only that minimum of gesture which will avoid an appearance of monotony.

The stage setting was one of extreme simplicity as befits the play. Colored lights playing on the neutral tinted walls of Medea's palace secured a variety of illumination which waxed and waned in response to the varying moods of the tragedy. A great advance is certainly being made in the performance of classical plays in the theater, and Messrs. Casson and Bruce Winston are undoubtedly working on the right lines when they prove that the production of Greek drama should be approached without that awe on the part of the actor and producer which too often results in fussiness and indecision. On the modern stage, too, a chorus which was limited, as here, to a dozen or so women, is more impressive than one which seeks to impress by sheer weight of number. It seems a pity that these excellent performances should be given only at the Holborn Empire whose associations are not such as to draw a general audience. These revivals should tour the schools and colleges of the country, and so help to make the classic drama live for many pupils to whom at present they seem the dryest of dry bones.

THE HOME FORUM

Anthony Trollope's
Archdeacon

I visited Salisbury, and whilst wandering there one mid-summer evening round the purlieus of the cathedral I conceived the story of "The Warden,"—from whence came that series of novels of which Barcheater, with its bishops, deans, and archdeacons, was the central site. I may as well declare at once that no one at their commencement could have had less reason than myself to presume himself to be able to write about clergymen. I have been often asked in what period of my early life I had lived so long in a cathedral city as to have become intimate with the ways of a Close. I never lived in any cathedral city—except London, never knew anything of any Close, and at that time had enjoyed no peculiar intimacy with any clergyman. My archdeacon, who has been said to be life-like, and for whom I confess that I have all a parent's fond affection, was, I think, the simple result of an effort of my moral consciousness. It was such as that, in my opinion, that an archdeacon should be—or, at any rate, would be with such advantages as an archdeacon might have; and lo! an archdeacon was produced, who has been declared by competent authorities to be a real archdeacon down to the very ground. And yet, as far as I can remember, I had not then even spoken to an archdeacon. I have felt the compliment to be very great... but in writing about clergymen generally, I had to pick up as I went whatever I might know or pretend to know about them.—From "An Autobiography," by Anthony Trollope.

Lady Jane Grey Writes
to Bullinger

Learned Sir, I give you, as I shall continue to do while I live, unceasing thanks; but cannot engage ever to requite your kindness, since it does not appear, that I possess the ability of making suitable returns for it; unless, indeed, you should be of opinion, that I return a favor while I cherish it in memory. These professions of gratitude are not made without cause. I have received from you a profound and eloquent epistle, which has proved highly grateful to me, not only in regard to your condescension in writing from a distant country... to me who am unworthy of your notice; but also because your writings are of no ordinary cast, but abound in pious... thoughts, fit for instruction, admonition and consolation, and especially suited to my age, sex and condition. In this epistle, as in all those which you have published for the edification of the Christian community, you have shown



Salem, Old Wharves, from the etching by Philip Little

yourself not only a scholar of singular erudition, but also a skillful, prudent, and pious counselor, a man who can relish nothing which is not excellent... enjoin nothing which is not profitable; and do nothing which is not virtuous, pious and worthy of so venerable a father. O happy me, who am favored with such a friend, and so wise a counselor!... From the little volume of pure and unsophisticated religion, which you have lately sent my father and me, I cull daily, as out of a delightful garden, the sweetest flowers. My father also, as far as the pressure of his occupations allow, is sedulously engaged in the perusal of it. To conclude I am beginning to study Hebrew, if you can point out the way in which I may proceed in this pursuit to the greatest advantage, you will confer on me a great obligation. —From the "Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, With a Memoir of Her Life," by Nicholas Harris Nicolas.

Surrounding Waters of
Manhattan

In "The Water-Witch," by James Fenimore Cooper, the position and movements of the two chief vessels in the story are thus described:

"The Manhattanese will readily comprehend the situation of the two vessels; but those of our countrymen who live in distant parts of the Union may be glad to have the localities explained.

"Though the vast estuary which receives the Hudson and so many minor streams is chiefly made by an indentation of the continent, that portion of it which forms the port of New York is separated from the ocean by the happy position of its islands. Of the latter there are two, which give the general character to the basin, and even to a long line of coast; while several that are smaller, serve as useful and beautiful accessories to the haven and to the landscape. Between the Bay of Barataria and that of New York there are two communications, one between Staten and the main, which is known by the name of the Kills. It is by means of the latter that vessels pass into the neighboring waters of New Jersey, and have access to so many of the rivers of that State. But while the Island of Staten does so much for the security and facilities of the port, that of Nassau (Long Island) produces an effect on a great extent of coast. After sheltering one-half of the harbor from the ocean, the latter approaches so near the continent as to narrow the passage between them to the length of two cables, and then, stretching away eastward for the distance of a hundred miles, it forms a wide and beautiful sound. After passing a cluster of islands, at a point which lies forty leagues from the city, by another passage, vessels can gain the open sea.

"The seaman will at once understand that the tide of flood must necessarily flow into these vast estuaries from different directions. The current which enters by Sandy Hook (the scene of so much of this tale) flows westward into the Jersey rivers, northward into the Hudson, and eastward along the arm of the sea that lies between Nassau and the main. The current that comes by the way of Montauk, or the eastern extremity of Nassau, raises the vast basin of the sound, fills the streams of Connecticut, and meets the western tide at a

place called Throgmorton, and within twenty miles of the city.

"As the size of the estuaries is so great, it is scarcely necessary to explain that the pressure of such wide sheets of water causes the currents, at all the narrow passages, to be exceedingly rapid; since that equal diffusion of the element, which depends on a natural law, must, wherever there is a deficiency of space, be obtained by its velocity. There is, consequently, a quick tide throughout the whole distance between the harbor and Throgmorton; while it is permitted to poetic license to say that, at the narrowest part of the channel, the water darts by the land like an arrow parting from its bow. Owing to a sudden bend in the course of the stream, which makes two right angles within a short distance, the dangerous position of many rocks that are visible and more that are not, and the confusion produced by currents, counter-currents, and eddies, this critical pass has received the name of 'Hell Gate.' A similar but a greatly lessened effect is produced in the passage among the islands, by which vessels gain the ocean at the eastern extremity of the sound; though the magnitude of the latter sheet of water is so much greater than that of Raritan Bay and the harbor of New York, that the force of its pressure is diminished by a corresponding width in the outlets."

"Do you remember," I asked Sister, "that Carsoes thing of John Masefield? It must have fitted here once." "Bits of it. Those lines that tell about sandal-wood, cedar wood, and—no, this is the stanza: 'With a cargo of diamonds, Emeralds, amethysts, Topazes and cinnamon and gold moldures...'"

Spring! The Sweet
Spring!

Spring, the sweet Spring, is the year's pleasant king;
Then blooms each thing, then maids dance in a ring,
Cold doth not sting, the pretty birds do sing,
Cuckoo, jug-jug, pu-we, to-witta-woo!

The palm and may make country houses gay,
Lambs frisk and play, the shepherd pipe all day,
And we hear aye birds tune this merry lay,
Cuckoo, jug-jug, pu-we, to-witta-woo!

The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
In every street these tunes our ears do greet,
Cuckoo, jug-jug, pu-we, to-witta-woo!

Spring! the sweet Spring!
—T. Nash

Careful Utterance

It is unusual for a politician to go through life always addressing audiences, and yet always avoiding the orator's temptation to please and captivate by extravagant and false sentiment and statement. The writer, and particularly the political writer, is tempted to this sort of immorality, but still more the speaker, for with the latter the reward of applause is prompt and seductive. It is amazing to look over Lincoln's record and find how seldom he went beyond bounds, how responsible and conscientious his utterances long before these utterances became of national importance.—Richard Watson Gilder.

Old Salem

It was after the Revolution that Salem began the great period of her far-flung trading line, when her ships found ports known to no other vessels from America, and when, in crowded Eastern harbors, where the temple bells of anything but a Puritan faith chimed across the waters, it was Salem, not New York, nor Boston, nor Philadelphia, that was supposed to be the great city of the West.

Down along Derby Street, and the short streets that reach from it to the water, where the old docks are still to be found, and the wooden buildings of seafaring men still stand, you get a faint echo of this past, but it is very faint. All the spicery wealth of the East, rich cargoes...

"Do you remember," I asked Sister, "that Carsoes thing of John Masefield? It must have fitted here once." "Bits of it. Those lines that tell about sandal-wood, cedar wood, and—no, this is the stanza: 'With a cargo of diamonds, Emeralds, amethysts, Topazes and cinnamon and gold moldures...'"

"Sort of an epitome of yesterday and today, isn't it?" was my contribution, as we watched some flatboats from Boston, perhaps, unloading something dingy on the half-deserted dock.

One day the ship America, homing from Bengal, brought a strange and monstrous beast into Salem town. Since the ice buried the mastodon on this continent, its like had never been seen on American shores. It was an elephant. It must have created a sensation even bigger than itself as it strolled up Derby Street, the Derby Street of 1796, crowded with carts and carriages, with rich merchants in fine coats and swarthy sailors without so much as a shirt. Probably Derby Street looked a good deal like home to the Oriental beast, for in the taverns and on the pavement were men to whom the East was as familiar as the West, while the goods that were piled high in warehouse and on the laboring drays were such as elephants of an urban sort had grown up beside.

The same year in which the elephant came another Salem skipper brought the first cargo of pepper that had ever come here to America. A shrewd man, this skipper Carnes. Sailing along the shore of Sumatra, stopping for supplies, he had discovered that pepper grew wild there, and returned to trade for as much as his ship could hold. The cargo roused much interest, not entirely of a disinterested kind, but several years passed before the secret source was discovered.—Hildegarde Hawthorne in "Old Seaport Towns of New England."

The Mirror of the Stars

Earth has not a plain
So boundless and so beautiful as thine.
It is the mirror of the stars, where all
Their hosts within the concave firmament.
Gay marching to the music of the spheres,
Can see themselves at once.
—Campbell.

Precedent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE only valuable precedent is that which is based wholly on Principle. Being infinite, divine Principle must ceaselessly unfold. Its activity, which is all that ever has been right, is still right and endures eternally. This is the continuity of true experience. "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be forever;" we find the fact of spiritual perpetuity recorded in Ecclesiastes; "nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken from it; and God doeth it, that men should fear before him. That which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been; and God requirereth that which is past." Such a statement is not, however, a shallow declaration of pessimistic fatalism, nor yet of belief that there can be no unfoldment. It shows merely something of the solid permanence of Principle and idea, active with all spiritual variety.

Since the divine Mind is infinite, its manifestation must be infinitely varied. Any mortal sense of things is but counterfeit of what immortal intelligence knows. In human affairs one phase of the unexpected is the necessary subsidence of just so much suppositional material before Spirit expressed. The so-called mortal mind with its beliefs is surprised at having to disappear. Yet in its giving way to the one All-Mind and idea, it is really losing nothing. Nothingness proved to be forever null and void does not lessen in the slightest the sufficiency of the one true consciousness which is all there is. Inevitably the boundless reality of Truth breaks the preconceptions of mortal mind, because they are erroneous. And in their stead, the rightly ordained goodness of God remains.

Consider some of the precedents in the ordinary systems of material medication. Probably every form of matter has been used, at one time or another, for medicine. No modern physician, however, would think of advising, for instance, the flesh of the viper as a remedy. For prescribing that, he would have abundant justification if he were to argue on the basis of past practice. Nevertheless he prefers to depend on serums. Old-fashioned pseudo-specifics have fallen in to disrepute. Chemical compounds that were first developed in German or Austrian laboratories have, on the other hand, increased in favor. Thus one hypothesis falls before another. Truly, what is known as inductive experimentation is always unreliable, for at any moment the investigator may observe, through his often-deluded senses, some phenomena which he has not hitherto considered but which contradict all his previous presumptions.

Only one induction is genuinely axiomatic. This is simply that a man is conscious of his own existence. For this understanding he does not have to depend on the physical senses in any way. From that one fundamental surety he must deduce all that is true. Consciousness itself is existence, is Life, and includes all that really is. Being the one and foremost, infinite Life is first and foremost, not merely in a time sense but inasmuch as creator is superior to creation. As cause, it thus takes precedence over its effect or manifestation. On page 72 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "There is but one spiritual essence—the Life of which corporeal science can take no cognizance. The divine Principle of man speaks through immortal sense." Later in the same paragraph she continues: "A condition precedent to communion with Spirit is the gain of spiritual life." One consciously proves spirituality in proportion as he understands that the only Mind which really is must be Spirit or divine Life.

Of what avail, therefore, can false theories or practices of the past possibly be as precedents for experience today? The spirituality which is inseparable from Principle that always has been real, enduring, and effective is still unfolding infinitely, quite apart from any mortal speculations. Any supposed chance of error has never touched what is demonstrable. What has been misnamed human learning, whether of the schoolman or of the apothecary, never has sufficed for actual demonstration. No delving into the erroneous could serve, except by complete reversal, as a preparation for the provably true. In his "Microcosmography," published in 1628, John Earle wrote of "A meer dull physician" that "His learning consists much in reckoning up the hard names of diseases, and superscriptions of gally-pots in his apothecary's shop, which are ranked in his shelves and the doctor's memory. He is, indeed, only languaged in diseases, and speaks Greek many times when he knows not." How much better it is to be "languaged" in true spiritual health, as Christ Jesus was! The understanding of what God produces, not any surmises about disease, alone can be accepted as an adequate precedent for action of any sort.

Whatever does not rest on the right basis has to come to naught. The only right basis is that divine intelligence completely governs its manifestation and maintains its activity. No manner of so-called research on any other basis can be of true and eternal value. Indeed there is no other basis; and the sooner the supposition of any other ceases the better for all. Of course, any seeming is but counterfeit of the true idea. So, in the very midst of any seeking, one must turn at once to the true idea in place of the imitation in order to be satisfied. As one does so, just that much of the spurious disappears, and the genuine stands forth with the complete spirit-

ual tangibility that has always been its essence.

In every phase of doing, the boundless unfoldment of the true must displace false supposition. As in healing, so in the whole of veritable religious activity, knowing Principle must be ceaseless and altogether untouched by any old prejudices or misconceptions. On page 340 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy points out that "St. Paul's days for prayer were every day and every hour. He said, 'Pray without ceasing.' He classed the usage of special days and seasons for religious observances and precedents as belonging not to the Christian era, but to traditions, old-wives' fables, and endless genealogies." The demonstration of Principle in healing, rejoicing, and thorough righteousness of every sort rests on the perfect precedent that, since God is Spirit, all right activity must be truly spiritual. The knowing of this is the service that is acceptable to God because it is in accord with all that spiritually ever has been.

Hawthorne at North
Adams

The westward bound passenger train on the Fitchburg Railroad, emerging from the long roar of the Hoosac Tunnel, sees the smoke-blurred electric lamps quenched in sudden daylight, shuts his watch, and finds himself in North Adams. The commercial travelers leave the car, and a boy comes in with the Troy papers. A grimy station hides the close-built town, though upon the left one can see row above row of boarding-houses clinging to the face of a rocky foothill of Greylock, and further to the south a bit of meadow land not yet covered with railroad sidings. Then the train moves on, and in a moment plunges into another tunnel, and so out of the Tunnel City.

Thirty years ago, the traveler's first glimpse of North Adams was more picturesque. The big six-horse coaches, starting from Rice's away over in the winding valley of the Deerfield, and climbing Hoosac Mountain, used to swing at full gallop along the two or three miles of tableland on the summit of the range, past the queer old houses of Florida, the highest township in Massachusetts, and pull up for a moment where the road turned sharply down the western slope. On the right were the last reluctant spurs of the Green Mountains; directly in front, over the broad Williamstown valley, stretched the clear-cut Taconics; at the left rose the massive lines of Greylock. At one's feet far below, were two or three church spires, and the smoke of factories. Tiny houses were already perching here and there on the steep sides of the mill streams; for North Adams has no site whatever, and from the beginning has had to climb for its life. Completely enfolded by hills as the village seemed, one could yet catch a glimpse, as the driver gathered up his reins for the long descent, of a valley extending southward, between Ragged Mountain and the Hoosac range, toward the towns of lower Berkshire.

It was up this valley, more than half a century ago, that the Pittsfield stage brought Hawthorne to North Adams. He was taking, in rather aimless fashion, one of those summer outings, which gave him more pleasure, he said, than other people had in the whole year beside. Nothing drew him to northern Berkshire, apparently, except the mere chance of travel; but he found the place congenial, and there are facts connected with his stay there that throw a clear light upon Hawthorne, at a period critical both for himself and his art. There are persons still living who well remember his sojourn in North Adams. His favorite companions were men prominent in the little community, and of such marked personal qualities that story and legend are busy with them to this hour; so that even if the graphic delineations of the "American Note Books" were not at hand, one might still form a fairly accurate picture of the North Adams of 1838.

Halfway down the straggling main street, upon the site of the present Wilson House, was a noted inn, called either after its proprietor, Smith's Tavern, or, according to its policies, the Whig Tavern, or else, and more pretentiously, the North Adams House. Those were the days of Martin Van Buren, and the Democratic, or Waterman Tavern, was across the way, on the corner now occupied by the Richmond House. But Hawthorne, though on the very eve of becoming a Democratic office-holder, weekly yielded to the attractions of the Whig Tavern, being doubtless lured by the reputation of Orrin Smith as a hotel-keeper. Up to the many-pillared piazza of Smith's Tavern drove the stages from Greenfield and Pittsfield, from Troy and Albany. The broad stoop was the favorite loafing-place of the village characters. Here sat mild-mannered Captain Carter, with butternut meats and maple sugar for sale in little tin measures, which Hawthorne has described with curious precision.

Along the piazza sat village worthies of a higher grade: Otis Hodge, the millwright; Orrin Witherell, the blacksmith; Squire Putnam and Skyles Drury and the rest, filling their broad-bottomed chairs with the dignity acquired by years of habitude. Jovial old fellows were these patrons of the Whig Tavern. Doubtless they scrutinized each new arrival, drew shrewd inferences as to his occupation and character, and decided whether he was worthy of their intimacy. We do not know their first impressions of the young man who stepped out of the Pittsfield stage on the 26th of July, but there is every evidence that he was strongly attracted to these broad-backed tavern-haunters, and was promptly initiated into their circle.—Bliss Perry.

A Poet's Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A sensitive plant 'neath the tropic sun
In the gentle zephyr sways,
Opening its gossamer lacework fronds
To the love embrace of the atmosphere.

Happy it seems, fragile and fair—
When lo! A rough hand reaches out—
A withered wisp—all beauty gone—
Shrinking and shriveled, it fades and falls.

While a cold voice cries:
"Tis a thing of naught."
And casts the plant aside.

Upon the margin of the yellow sand
Where earth and ocean meet,
A brown shell lies. Then as the sun
Gleams warm, behold! Its valves wide

Open fly, and thereupon it glows
A thing of beauty, for within
Its heart it holds that radiant
Mystery of loveliness men call the
"Mother of Pearl"—most delicate,
Elusive, dream of opalescent fire.
But soon a heavy step sounds near:
The brown shell shuts and lies inert.
"Tis a thing of naught,"
A loud voice cries,
And casts the shell aside.

To the sensitive thought of the Singer
His heart seems a lyre,
Vibrating sweet music or bitter,
As the hand that sweeps over
Its strings is tender or cruel.
When sympathy surrounds, his instrument

Responds with love and power,
To keep thy heart in tune?
Striking clear harmony,—so happy
In himself, he fain would
Utterance give to bliss he feels
That by his music he may bless
All those who love and hear.

But let the hand that reaches out
To touch his lyre be harsh, unkind,
Then woe feels the Singer—all jangled
And out of tune; full of discords,
Inharmonies; his voice is dumb;
And his instrument indeed but seems
A thing of naught, the world
May rightly cast aside.

O foolish thought—dear Singer!
Dost thou not understand, it rests
With thine own consciousness
To keep thy heart in tune?
Once give thyself to thy Maker,
And know 'Tis His hand alone.

Sweeps over the strings of thy lyre—
No longer jangled and out of tune—
Full, free, harmonious, with the
Music sound; the while thy voice
Attuned, will never fail again
To raise a song of gratitude
To Him who understands,
Because His mighty tenderness
Makes harmony complete,
And in His Kingdom naught
Can worthless seem, nor
Ruthlessly be cast aside!

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

San Remo

IN A few days the allied governments will meet in San Remo and an effort will be made to arrange the final terms of the Near Eastern settlement. The difficulties of the situation will probably not prove to have been lessened by the divergent views of the allied governments, which have sprung up over the entrance of the Berlin Government troops into the Ruhr district, in the effort to suppress the revolt there. The action of France in occupying Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Homburg, and Hanau has not met with favorable acceptance at the hands of Great Britain and Italy, nor, it is understood, is the government in Washington in favor of it. At the same time the negotiations are, as is usual and in such cases practically inevitable, being carried on behind closed doors, so that comment is particularly difficult except for those commentators who have no objection to forming or expressing an opinion on utterly incomplete evidence. What the effect of this new element of discord in the allied ranks will ultimately amount to, it is difficult to say. It has probably been grossly exaggerated, for that is the inevitable result of the sensational paragraph. At the same time it is to be hoped that it will not be allowed any longer to draw out the tragedy of the Near East.

It is now seventeen months since the armistice was signed, and still the fate of Armenia, of Greece, of Serbia, and of Turkey hangs in the balance, while the great powers endeavor to adjust their own differences with a regrettable indifference to the nations chiefly concerned. Already the delay has culminated in those further hideous massacres of Armenians in Cilicia; already a campaign carried on by the Italian Muhammadan Albanians against the Greek Christians is producing a condition of things in Northern Epirus second only to that which is present in Cilicia, and that only because of the numbers concerned; and already the cost to the Greeks of maintaining an army to support their demands in Thrace, at Smyrna, in Northern Epirus, and in the Islands, is creating a burden which is absolutely being used by the critics of Mr. Veniselos, who are themselves engaged in helping to create this burden, as a reason for his removal from the head of the government in Athens. One, indeed, of the most dastardly personal attacks produced by the war is that which is now being made on the character of the great Greek statesman by those whose only effort to help him has been to increase his difficulties, and whose only consideration for these difficulties has been shown in an attack upon him for their existence. The exposure of this campaign may, however, be left to another occasion. For the moment it is more imperative to allude to the decisions which are before the conference at San Remo than to defend Mr. Veniselos, who morally is in no need of defense.

It might be felt that to say anything more concerning the claims of Greece would be to provoke the criticism of a great American humorist with respect to Byron's famous description of the Dacian gladiator. But so long as the great powers stretch out the period of settlement, so long must the friends of Armenia and of Greece be prepared to continue their defense. For the moment, the excitement over the Ruhr has caused a forgetfulness on the subject of the Armenian massacres, and of the Adinean, Epirotic, Thracian, and Aegean questions, which certain governments and propagandists are only too anxious to have forgotten. It is at such a time, when there is no sensational excuse for again raising the question that the supreme necessity for raising it becomes obvious. For it is perfectly plain that if Armenia and Greece are to get what is due to them, it will only be because the are lights of publicity are turned on the devious ways of the politicians, and the true facts of the case are placed before the rank and file of the nations which only wish for justice. In our issue of the 12th instant, we were able to print Mr. Veniselos' reply, to the critics of the Smyrna occupation, made, in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, on Thursday, March the 18th. That statement should be read by every person who is interested in the Near Eastern question. It was made with all the moderation and reticence for which Mr. Veniselos is so well known; and it is no exaggeration to say that when Mr. Veniselos had finished his address, there was remarkably little left of the charges made so recklessly by the Reverend Mr. Embling, beyond the fact that they had once been made.

One of the most foolish of all Mr. Embling's statements was his deduction that as long as the Greeks remained at Smyrna, no peace could be established there. If peace cannot be established with the Greeks at Smyrna, seeing that the population of the district is absolutely overwhelmingly Greek, it would be extremely interesting to know by whom it is to be established. The alternative would presumably be through the righteous rule of the Turk. But it is only too well known how the Turk establishes peace where he reigns, namely by reducing the country to a desert, and a depopulated desert at that. If anybody wishes to see Smyrna turned into an Adana, and the massacres of the Armenians surpassed in the massacres of the Greeks, all that person has to do is to join in giving the Turk a free hand over the Greek population which has saved Smyrna from being depopulated, and made it instead the greatest port along the Asian littoral. But Smyrna, after all, represents only one of the claims in the settlement for which Greece is demanding justice at the hands of the great powers. There is, for instance, the scandalous occupation of the Twelve Islands by the Italians; an occupation continued in spite of the fact that it outrages, as has been pointed out a thousand times, every claim by which Italy has secured the Trentino, Istria, and the rest of "Unredeemed Italy." Then, again, there is the question of Northern Epirus. In Northern Epirus the savage Albanian Muhammadan tribesmen have been let loose on the Greek population of the country. Now there are numbers of Epirotes scattered all

over the world, who have already been driven out of Epirus by the hideous tyranny of the Ottoman and the Muhammadan Albanian. It is said that there are 30,000 of such people in the United States alone. And if the Reverend Mr. Embling wishes to know what the effect of the slaughter of the Greek Epirotes in the effort to hand them over to the Muhammadan Italian Albanian is likely to end in, he may be assured that it will be a condition of war which will prevent peace ever settling over that land until the tyranny of the Turk has been finally obliterated, and the people have been restored to that country from which they have been severed for centuries by the force of the Ottoman.

Finally there is the question of Thrace. The question of Thrace has been settled and unsettled repeatedly. It was settled when Mr. Clemenceau went out of office, and left the papers unsigned; it has been settled again since Mr. Millerand assumed office, and settled once more in favor of Greece. Yet here is the President of the United States, at the eleventh hour and for about the third time of asking, endeavoring to thrust the districts of Adrianople and Kirk-Kilissh under the scepter of the Bulgarians, who played so treacherous a part to the Allies during the great war. It is regrettable to see the threadbare arguments of the Bulgarians and their friends, the untruth of which has been proved again and again, set forth in a state paper, issued from Washington, in the interest of the enemies of the Allies in the war, and aimed at one of their most faithful supporters. But these things cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. The great allied countries are engaged in the very thing which Mr. Wilson once deprecated, a settlement which is growing perilously like the famous Treaty of Paris. The great powers, one after another, insert their thumbs into the European pie, and pull out the plums which each of them desires. The minor powers, who were brought up on such phrases as self-determination, find self-determination defined in determination for self by the great powers. And it is this which is rapidly undermining the settlements of today, even before the signatures of those destined to sign them have been affixed, and laying the foundations for further wars instead of a future peace.

A University President of Power

IN CHOOSING the new president whose advent next June is now forecast by the resignation of President Arthur Twining Hadley, Yale University, it is to be hoped, will seek a man whose conception of academic ideals is as high as President Hadley's and who may prove, as much as he has proved, to be a source of inspiration for good and useful living in times that test character. President Hadley since his assumption of the chief office in 1899, has guided the university through the period of its most extensive material growth and its widest intellectual expansion. He has seen its resources more than quadrupled, and its educational policy reconstructed. All this has required of him a deal of concern in very practical affairs. It has brought to him, from outside, important duties of a practical nature, full of exacting detail. Yet President Hadley has always kept himself fresh with his idealism. Drawing from a sure and unfailing source, he has himself become a source of constant inspiration for others. As befits the head of a great educational institution, he has manifested a high quality of moral leadership which all his interest and expertness in the handling of practical affairs has never dimmed. Fame and position have come to him, to some extent, because of his native intelligence and his proficiency in economics, but his power in the presidency of his university is attested by the high thinking he has manifested in such things as his sermons and academic addresses.

"The problems of a free community are infinitely more complex than those of a despotism," he said once, addressing a body of students in Battell Chapel. "The rights and wrongs of modern business and modern politics and modern society are harder to disentangle than they have been in any previous age." So he urged the great duty of accepting the responsibility of these problems, and thinking them out with clear head and unselfish purpose. The practice of taking one's ease and going irresponsibly with the crowd, he held, must bring its penalty sooner or later. Thus he urged the responsibility, the altruistic duty, imposed by the mere acceptance of higher education. Similarly, on the occasion of an address at Harvard, he made his hearers see that an academic prize is essentially an opportunity. "The worth of a prize," he declared, "is what we make of it afterward." So the prize winners in college, whether in scholarship or in athletics, were, he held, obligated to justify their preferment by the usefulness of their subsequent life. If the prize winners in college do not win honor and distinction in the world at large, then college prizes are hollow. If the prize winners of the college today are the strong men of the nation tomorrow, then indeed a college prize-day becomes an occasion of moment to the nation. Then, indeed, "intellectual ambition and intellectual life will come to their own as the dominant element in a university of free and self-directing students, anxious to prepare themselves for the citizenship of a free and self-directing state."

President Hadley once said in discussing theories of education, that where Harvard insists on making the student broad, at the risk of allowing him to grow weak, Yale insists on making him strong, at the risk of allowing him to grow narrow. He declared that time alone could show which of these theories was the better. Yet he himself has been, for Yale, a great bulwark against narrowness. Taught by his father, a famous classical scholar, to converse in Greek at an early age, reared in a classical atmosphere, Dr. Hadley made his own specialty, political economy, a doorway to painstaking public service as well as to efficient coadjuvancy in the handling of corporate activities. Called to give the aid of his expert counsel in the private interest of railroad managements, he has not lost sight of the public interest or of his moral responsibility for the general welfare. Dr. Hadley has been a rare exponent of academic life in his wholesome mingling of expert public service with moral leadership and inspirational idealism. He has done much to lead a very practical world to see where lies the real value of academic training.

Italy and the Turk

WHILST the attitude of Italy toward the Greek and the Serb has commanded much attention for many months past, very little, comparatively speaking, has been heard of the Italian attitude toward the Turk. And yet in nothing, perhaps, is the animus of Italy's foreign policy more clearly seen than in this attitude. Italy is very far from being alone amongst the great powers in exploiting the war and its aftermath to her own aggrandizement, and yet few powers, great or lesser, have done it more consistently and persistently than has she. In the Adriatic, in Epirus, in the Islands of the Aegean, in Anatolia, and in Thrace she has laid herself out not only to secure the utmost for herself, but to oppose any settlement which might be thought to favor either Jugoslavia or Greece.

As far as Greece is concerned, this opposition is taking the form of a more or less open championship of the cause of the Turk. Such a policy, of course, is not a new one. True, there was the Libyan war of 1911, pronounced by a very large section of public opinion in Europe "a simple act of brigandage," on Italy's part. But, the moment the Balkan war broke out in the autumn of 1912, when any delay on the part of Italy to make peace with Turkey would have been of enormous advantage to the Balkan states, Italy at once agreed to come to terms, and, within a comparatively short time, a Turco-Italian peace was actually concluded at Ouchy. Italy, with Tripoli and Cyrenaica nominally at any rate in her possession, was by no means in sympathy with the efforts of the Balkan powers to throw off the domination of the Turk.

It was the same in the great war. Italy was nominally at war with Turkey, but, as soon as Greece became really active in the struggle, the government at Rome, recognizing that the one power above all others which stood to gain by the thorough defeat of the Turk was Greece, showed herself quite unmistakably opposed to Greek claims wherever and whenever they could be opposed. Recently this disposition has, of course, expressed itself in a strong support of Turkish as opposed to Greek claims in Asia Minor; whilst the maintenance of the Turk in Constantinople has been made one of the chief points of Italian foreign policy. A plausible ground for this latter insistence has not been lacking. Italy, too, is a Muhammadan power. The great mass of her Muhammadan subjects, moreover, were, until some seven or eight years ago, actually Ottoman subjects. What, the world is invited to consider, will be the feelings amongst the Muhammadans of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, to say nothing of those in Italian Somaliland, if the Caliph is driven out of Constantinople?

In these circumstances it is particularly unfortunate that an Italian professor, Mr. Nallino of the University of Rome, a scholar of very considerable attainments, should choose this time to issue a pamphlet showing that the genuine caliphate of the Abbassides ended with the fall of Baghdad in 1258, and that the theory of an Ottoman Caliph, holding sway in Constantinople, was really invented by Abdul Hamid I as late as 1774. Abdul Hamid I, Professor Nallino maintains, evolved the theory originally in order to retain some kind of moral authority over the Tartars of the Crimea; but it was found so useful that the second and more notorious Abdul Hamid, a century later, elevated the doctrine to the position of tremendous sanctity. Turkey has naturally done her uttermost to preserve and add to this sanctity ever since. Whatever may be the truth of the matter, however, no one who knows anything about the facts of the case could ever be deceived for a moment into believing that anxiety as to the effect of the banishment of the Turk from Europe upon her Muhammadan subjects is Italy's real motive in championing the Turkish cause. The true story is a very unworthy story, as far as Italy is concerned, but nothing is to be gained by not stating the facts.

When a President Comes to Cape Cod

IT IS NO small matter when a President of the United States decides to spend the summer in a coast village of New England. To begin with, New England coast villages are all small, and, as men go, every President of the United States is a big man. And so, in the second place, a President coming suddenly into a New England coast village is, of course, like the proverbial big toad in the small puddle; he makes a very big splash indeed.

New England already knows well what this sort of thing is like. Not that President Taft, summering at Beverly, in Massachusetts, occasioned much change in the usual currents of activity, if he did of interest, there. The North Shore is not a small coast village; big men of all sorts live there every year, and with so many diplomats going and coming as there are every summer, a President almost seemed to fit in naturally. President Wilson's own first New England sojourn at Cornish, New Hampshire, was a better measure of what the advent of a President really means to a small community. Cornish is no coast village; it is a Connecticut River township. And, come to think of it, the real splash of the President's advent took effect in Winsor, the small trading center just across the river in Vermont, Winsor at once found itself with so many people on its hands that it was at its wits' end to take care of them. It could hardly stop to look at all the interesting ones. Before it got more than a good look at the President, it found itself besieged by secret service men, presidential office helpers, the personal service contingent, waiting horses shod and automobiles repaired, messages sent, newspapers obtained from cities that were almost out of the ken of the local newsdealer; and so many people clamoring for a chance to eat and sleep that lunch rooms came into being almost over night, and the hotel straightway began building on an addition. As for local interest thereafter in the daily program of the chief sojourner, there was hardly a shopkeeper on Winsor's main street who, if asked for information at any time of the day or evening, would not assume to tell whether the President at that particular moment was out driving, or giving his attention to official business, or visiting with friends.

Perhaps things will go differently at Woods Hole. But the President can never hide himself wholly away

down there, even if he were the sort of man to enjoy holding himself aloof from other people, which he is not. One can imagine that he will no sooner have ensconced himself and his family in that roomy "cottage" on the Crane estate than villagers and summer people from Woods Hole and Falmouth will find it in their way to go idling past the entrance to the grounds, spring to see if there be guards, and making, each in his turn, some joke about the President's sending Mr. Crane off to the China post just in time to be able to take over the new diplomat's summer place back here on the Massachusetts shore. And of course the staff of the Marine Biological Station at Woods Hole will be keyed up to the highest pitch of expectancy, and of course the President will take advantage of the first bright day when he is not otherwise engaged to stroll over to the station and find out for himself how it is getting along. He will enjoy the sight of all the strange funny creatures in the exhibition tanks as much as any ordinary visitor ever enjoys them, too. Then he will be interested in the work of the Marine Biological Association, and of the summer school there; and one can imagine that the throng of professors and students and special researchers, and others who are accustomed to flock to Woods Hole for the sake of the biological laboratory, and of the delightful seaside location, and of the good society they find there, will be in a hum of interest about the President. And perhaps there will be a strangely increased attendance at the summer school. Perhaps, also, Woods Hole will appear to be unaccountably populous this summer. Even in the village of Falmouth, so clean, and so fresh, and so prosperous, it will be a marvel if people do not seem to spring up out of the very ground, and the comfortable neighborly life of the place take on a tincture of urban intensity, as soon as ever the President comes to town.

Editorial Notes

IF PRESS dispatches are correct, the Mexican Minister in Brazil has been commenting upon the Monroe Doctrine as a menace to the nations of America, on the ground that its interpretation has depended on the varying views of the distinguished persons who have happened to be, at one time or another, occupying the White House in Washington. The Minister has probably satisfied Mexican requirements, however, in saying that his country declines to accept any interpretation of the doctrine which it deems inimical to its own sovereign rights. Judging the future by the past, the United States will hardly be found insisting upon any contrary interpretation.

IN THESE days of rapid change, when the visible acts of nations are liable to be judged with insufficient knowledge of the underlying motives, France has not escaped her share of criticism. France has not forgotten the days of her defeat, when every citizen of the Republic, rich or poor, denied himself to pay all that he could of his weekly earnings in order that France might honorably discharge the fine of 5,000,000,000 francs within the three years allowed by the Germans in the Treaty of Frankfurt. What France cannot now understand, and what no pious homilies from friend, neutral, or foe can make her understand, is why Germany, now defeated, cannot make an equal effort and show an equally sincere desire to discharge the liabilities imposed upon her.

CROWDS are anything but an unusual sight in the Strand in these days, or for that matter at any time; nevertheless, an amused interest has been shown in an extensive queue stretching from the door of the shop opened by Mr. Mallaby Deeley, M. P. This gentleman is giving a practical demonstration of what a shopkeeper should do; that is to say, he is showing that profits should be nothing less than commissions on economy. He is not buying goods for more than he can sell them, which would be silly, nor is he selling goods for more than they are worth, which would be profiteering, but he is offering suits of clothes at figures which approximate to pre-war prices, and this, to the public, seems nothing less than amazing.

RAILROAD strikers appear to have been able to put a greater restriction upon the power of the press of New York City than even Wall Street in its palmiest days has been able to make effective. Early editions of the afternoon papers when the strike was at its height were, in many instances, of only four pages each. At least one early edition was suppressed. It was the quantity, not the quality, of the output that was affected, however. If there had only been plenty of white paper in town, the newspapers would not have had to bow to the strikers. As it was, the incident is one more mark of the interdependence of the industries.

SPAIN, by royal decree, now makes the reading of "Don Quixote" compulsory in her schools. Which shows that Cervantes is one prophet, at least, who is not without honor in his own country, reversing the rule substantially as certain districts of the United States reversed it when, bowing to Jewish influence, they decreed that their schools should not read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Presumably Shakespeare's great play will not soon be interdicted in the author's home country.

A COAL dealer in a nearby city testified, the other day, at the inquiry in Boston, on the advance in coal rates, that he increased his price \$1 per ton because he "heard they were getting it in Boston." Would he have reduced his price \$1 per ton as promptly if he had heard that dealers were charging so much less in Boston?

ITALIAN newspapers, it is understood, are to be restricted by the government to two pages, from the 18th April. As nothing appears to have been said concerning the dimensions of the page, presumably the publisher who brought out his newspaper the size of a hoarding poster would still be within the letter of the law.

NEWS of another oil concession in Sonora in favor of a citizen of the United States comes from Mexico. It is hoped that it will constitute an additional reason for preserving the peace, however, instead of being used anywhere as an excuse for breaking it.